FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 169 *30 August 1985*

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ADELMAN'S REMARKS 'CONCEAL' U.S. TREATY VIOLATIONS

LD291012 Moscow TASS in English 1001 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Geneva, August 29 TASS -- Australian Foreign Minister George Hayden urged so-called "threshold" countries and other states to accede to the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Speaking at the third conference to review the operation of the non-proliferation treaty Wednesday [28 August], he came out in favor of effective steps to stop the nuclear arms race.

In his speech the head of the U.S. delegation, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Kenneth Adelman, resorted to usual phrases about the treaty's importance to conceal recent reports that the United States had actually grossly violated the non-proliferation treaty, having shipped secretly nuclear triggering devices to Israel and Pakistan, as well as the fact that Washington was blocking progress at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva and the work of the conference on disarmament in contravention of the spirit and the letter of the treaty.

SEMEYKO CRITICIZES U.S. ASAT WEAPONS TEST PLANS

PM291418 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Aug 85 First Edition p 1

[Lev Semeyko "International Review": "Washington's Strong-Arm Method"]

[Text] The world is now faced with a task that is not only vitally important but also urgent: to prevent the creation, testing, and deployment of space strike arms. The prevention of the militarization of space is a key issue at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. Its resolution is important in many aspects: A space arms race would bring about the intensification of the arms race in all directions and make nuclear disarmament practically impossible. Prevention would strengthen strategic stability and states' confidence in their security. In other words, it would reduce the risk of a nuclear catastrophe.

In light of this, the danger of the American Administration's latest militarist decision, to begin a series of antisatellite weapons tests in the very near future, becomes obvious. A nonfunctioning satellite circling in a low orbit (up to 1,000 km) will be selected as the target for a missile launched from an F-15 aircraft in the first test. This will be followed by a second and a third launch. In all, it is planned to conduct 12 tests, concluding them in 1987

Washington is clearly in a hurry to present the world with the fact of the deployment of a new combat system or, at least, the capacity to deploy it without delay. Here, by all accounts, it is not so much the question of a desire to keep to the planned schedule as one of political aims: to erect a further obstacle in the way of reaching an accord on a space arms ban. For, after all, it was possible to at least postpone the tests if there was insufficient resolve to abandon them altogether. It was also possible to follow the example of the Soviet Union, which announced a moratorium on the first launch of any kinds of antisatellite weapons into space.

This moratorium remains in force as long as other states, including the United States, refrain from putting antisatellite weapons of any kind into space. Such a moratorium, if announced by the United States also, would make it possible to halt programs for the creation of not only the latest antisatellite systems but also antimissile systems; for common military-technical components can be used in them. A bilateral moratorium would make it easier to resolve interrelated space and nuclear problems in Geneva.

But the point is, Washington is not interested in such a solution. Its chief aim is to ensure military superiority over the USSR by adding a strategic space strike potential to the strategic offensive potential. In this space strike potential the chief role, according to the designs of the American leadership, is allocated to a large-scale and multilayer ABM system with space-based elements; an antimissile shield behind which they reckon on hiding from nuclear retribution. The American President's notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative" is aimed at creating such a shield.

But the United States is also counting on another element of space strike arms, antisatellite weapons. We are talking of typical offensive weapons designed to "blind" the other side's system of state and strategic control at a preselected moment. To 'blind" it by putting satellites out of action; which would make it possible to suddenly inflict a nuclear first strike. But, even an attempt to put the other side's satellites out of action could be regarded as a first step toward starting a nuclear conflict. Therefore, the deployment of antisatellite arms potentially increases the risk of war.

Taking into consideration the fact that the United States is frankly oriented toward inflicting a nuclear first strike, not just the deployment of a new antisatellite system, but even the start of practical tests is an aggressive action. By embarking on such tests, the United States is reckoning on also using them to help resolve certain important technical problems of ABM defense in space. Resolving them, Washington believes, means acquiring one more argument in favor of SDI, which is very important politically. This is all the more tempting because, formally, the testing and deployment of antisatellite systems do not run counter to the ARM limitation treaty. But only formally. In fact, such tests are a preparatory stage for tests for ABM purposes and this is categorically prohibited by the treaty.

In the long term, antisatellite systems and space ABM systems will draw increasingly close to each other, particularly if you take into account the Pentagon's plans to create a fundamentally new antisatellite system in the future which would use laser guns. And lasers, according to the designs of Washington strategists, are the basis of a space ABM system designed to intercept nuclear warheads.

The total U.S. disregard for Soviet steps in the matter of ending the arms race is noteworthy. A nuclear device was tested in Nevada on 17 August in spite of the Soviet Union's announcement of a moratorium on all nuclear explosions! A few days later, the world learned of new American antisatellite weapons tests despite the fact that for 2 years now the USSR has continued to adhere to its moratorium on such tests. Where, then, is practical confirmation of the American leadership's numerous declarations of its desire to curb the arms race?

U.S. testing of nuclear and antisatellite weapons runs counter to the spirit of the January accord between the USSR and the United States on the subject of the Geneva talks. This consists of a package of questions relating to space and nuclear arms, strategic and medium-range, which must be examined and resolved on an interconnected basis. The sides proclaimed the aim of these talks to be the elaboration of effective accords aimed at preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and strengthening strategic stability.

However, the recent U.S. militarist actions in no way help to achieve this aim. They are aimed at further building up nuclear potentials and destabilizing the strategic situation. The testing of antisatellite weapons also contradicts the ideas just advanced by the Soviet Union of cooperation in the peaceful exploration of space under conditions of its nonmilitarization.

Allegations by certain American figures that the testing of nuclear and antisatellite weapons could improve prospects for the Geneva talks, since they will succeed in putting pressure on the USSR, are absurd.

Attempts to secure any concessions from the USSR by strong-arm methods, including the testing of the latest arms, are a hopeless cause. These attempts are just as groundless as efforts to prove the USSR's mythical advantages in the development of antisatellite systems. It is not out of place to remind people that the USSR proposes to the United States and other states not only the establishment of a moratorium on tests of antisatellite weapons, but also a total ban on them including the liquidation of those that already exist.

Antisatellite weapons are "star wars" weapons. But war in space must be ruled out in all variants if we want to protect the world from nuclear destruction. Any "star war" is just as inadmissible as any nuclear war; limited or universal, brief or protracted. An effective defense against nuclear weapons cannot be found in space. A one hundred percent defense lies in the total destruction of nuclear arsenals. It is from precisely these positions that the USSR approaches the resolution of the space and nuclear arms problem. This is exactly why its proposal that both sides introduce for the entire duration of the Geneva talks a moratorium on the creation (including scientific research work), testing, and deployment of space strike arms and freeze their nuclear arsenals is so topical.

Washington still has time to reconsider its dangerous new decision. It runs counter to the hopes which the whole world pins on Geneva, where Soviet-American talks are being held and where the Soviet and U.S. leaders are to meet in November. It runs counter to mankind's hopes of safeguarding the world and space against nuclear, laser, and other strong-arm skirmishes.

CEMA S&T COOPERATION PLANS DISCUSSED

PM300825 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Aug 85 Second Edition p 3

[Yu. Sinyakov article under the rubric "Horizons of Integration": "Highway"]

[Text] At a press conference to mark the ending of the 40th CEMA Session it was stressed that a major step had been taken along the path of implementation of the decisions of the CEMA economic summit held in Moscow in June of last year.

The most important reuslt of the Moscow conference was the elaboration of a long-term strategy for economic development and the deepening of mutual cooperation among the fraternal countries with a view to accelerating their socioeconomic development. Its implementation should ensure the transfer of the socialist community states' national economies onto the path of intensification. The main lever for intensification of the economy is to be the wide introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. "Revolutionary developments are needed to make a transition to fundamentally new technological systems and the latest generations of technology which yield the highest levels of efficiency," it was noted at the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum.

In setting the task of rearming all sectors of the national economy on the basis of contemporary scientific and technical achievements, the CPSU and the other fraternal parties see this task not only from an economic angle, but also from a social and political angle. The fulfillment of impressive programs for increasing the people's well-being, the socialist states' prestige in the modern world, and their ability to resist imperialism's economic sabotage and aggressive plans, and hence the historical destiny of socialism itself, depend to a decisive degree on our common achievements in the economic sphere.

The attainment of the goals set by the CEMA countries requires them to transfer all the engines for economic growth which have withstood the test of time onto an intensive footing; first and foremost, socialist economic integration. It was no accident that the 40th CEMA Session particularly stressed the need to ensure that in the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress over 15-20 years which is being drawn up, the fraternal countries' scientific, technical, and production cooperation are closely linked. It was noted at a recent CPSU Central Committee Politburo session that the completion of work on the comprehensive program is of particular significance. Already, without waiting for it to be completed, the CEMA countries are taking their first joint steps to concentrate their main efforts, resources, production experience, and knowledge on the priority avenues of scientific and technical progress. These avenues are: the introduction of electronics into the national economy; comprehensive automation (including flexible automated systems); nuclear power; new materials and techniques for production and processing; and bioengineering. Why these precisely?

This is how Academician G. I. Marchuk, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and chairman of the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation, answers this question:

"Today these avenues not only determine the development of production, they also accelerate progress in practically all aspects of public life: culture, medicine, education, and others. They ensure the socialist community's technical and economic dependence on the capitalist world."

The CEMA countries are forced to resolve the large-scale tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress in a complex international situation caused by the aggressive policy of the United States and its NATO allies. Imperialism, it was noted at the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum, has not given up trying to exercise social revenge with respect to the socialist states, and seeks to undermine the economic ties which have been established in the world. The sanctions in the trade and economic spheres and the technological blockade imposed by the West in violation of generally accepted norms, pursue the goal of weakening the socialist countries' growing influence in the international arena. The socialist community states, it was stressed at the Warsaw CEMA session, "will continue to take all necessary measures to protect their vital interests and further strengthen their technical and economic independence."

What have the CEMA countries done and what do they intend to do in the main priority avenues of scientific and technical progress?

In M.S. Gorbachev's report at the CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress held on 11 June 1985, microelectronics, computer technology and instrument making, and the information science industry are cited as the catalysts of scientific and technical progress. The world is experiencing a rapid advance by microelectronic and microprocessor technology. It is anticipated that during the present generation's lifetime the number of working microprocessors will exceed the number of incandescent lamps. By the end of this century, the number will increase to 5-10 billion, which is one of two for every inhabitant of the planet. The use of computers facilitates the quest for the optinum ways of resolving economic tasks. Specialists have calculated that the use of computers in agriculture makes it possible to reduce feed expenditure by 12-18 percent, increase milk yields by 4-10 percent,and increase crops by 2-5 percent.

Taking account of the revolutionizing role of electronic technology, the CEMA countries are developing large-scale cooperation in this sphere. Since 1969 the community countries have been producing compatible computers -- both all-purpose machines and minicomputers. In 1984 the CEMA countries manufactured 650,000 large and ultra-large integrated circuits which are up to world standards. These are used to assemble not only microprocessors for larger computers, but also entire microcomputers smaller than a matchbox.

Today approximately 80 percent of microelectronic products are the subject of constant exchanges on the CEMA market. In 15 years the trade turnover in this group of articles has increased 32-fold. In the next 5-year plan, electronic goods, computer technology, and means of communication will account for 15 percent of the total volume of reciprocal deliveries of machines and equipment between the Soviet Union and the European CEMA countries.

The word "robot," which has entered virtually all languages of the world, was first used by Karel Capek in the play "R.U.R.," written in the twenties. But modern industrial robots bear little resemblance to the mechanical people who are the Czech dramatists's heroes. The designers do not try to make them reminiscent of human beings or make them act like them. What is most important is for robots to do people's work for them, especially heavy and dangerous work.

By 1990 the robot pool in the CEMA countries will amount to 200,000. They include robots of the third generation, which are capable of taking independent decisions and planning their own "behavior" without human intervention. The task is set of ensuring a high degree of standardization of robots, which are designed on the basis of unified standards according to the modular principle. To this end a general agreement on multilateral cooperation among the CEMA countries was concluded in 1982.

At the same time a council of main designers in industrial robot technology was established. The fraternal countries' joint efforts are oriented toward the development and creation of a base of so-called standardized modules. These can be used as building blocks to produce robots relatively rapidly for the most varied purposes.

Bilateral ties are an important supplement to multilateral cooperation. For instance, the activity of the "robot" joint Soviet-Czechoslovak design and technological bureau which was set up in the east Slovak city of Presov, proved so fruitful thatthe two countries' governments decided to raise it to a new level. From this year the bureau has been transformed into an international scientific and technical association of which the other socialist countries can become members.

Industrial robots, together with other highly productive equipment, open the way to flexible production facilities which can be reorganized rapidly. Automated sectors, shops, and plants controlled by computers and created with the help of industrial robots are a matter for the immediate future. The participants in the 40th CEMA session in Warsaw, after discussing the prospects for the development of flexible production systems, concluded a multilateral agreement on cooperation in this sphere.

At the same time, opportunities for scientific and technical cooperation will be extended. The Soviet Union submitted a proposal on the creation of an international scientific research and training and methodological center on the development of robotics and flexible automated systems. Like the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research at Dubna, it could become a generator of leading ideas in its sphere.

The nuclear power industry is an industry of the future because it causes minimal damage to the environment and saves a large quantity of fuel. The use of nuclear power stations, whose total capacity within CEMA now amounts to 25 million kilowatts, ensures a savings of 50 million tons of fuel equivalent a year.

In 1979 the CEMA countries signed a multilateral agreement on the production of AES equipment lasting for 10 years. It linked more than 50 associations and enterprises in the socialist states into an integrated technological cycle. On the basis of the standardized technology developed in the USSR, they produce the most complex types of AES equipment. This very important sector of the socialist community's economy is fully supplied with equipment of the highest, nuclear class of precision and quality. All AES equipment, down to the last nut, is produced by plants in the socialist countries which belong to the multilateral agreement in the sphere of nuclear machine building. Let us add that this equipment is designed for operation at nuclear power stations, which are the latest achievement of scientific and technical thinking, with power units with a capacity of 440,000 and 1 million kilowatts. Power units like these have been commissioned at the South Ukraine AES.

Thus the first steps have been taken along the path of restructuring the CEMA countries' national economy on the basis of the modern achievements of scientific and technical progress. This is a long and difficult path. But the fraternal countries have all they need to follow it successfully.

SUMMARY OF CEMA TRADE FIGURES REPORTED

LD271515 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1145 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Report by Vladimir Pasko, correspondent at the CEMA Secretariat in Moscow, from the "Countries of Socialism" program — recorded]

[Summary] Between 1955 and 1984, the volume of the CEMA member countries' external trade increased almost 36-fold. Mutual trade now constitutes the main share of the external trade turnover of the CEMA countries. In Bulgaria, for example, CEMA trade now accounts for 77 percent. In 1983 the mutual supplies of goods by CEMA countries rose by R17 billion. The CEMA countries today satisfy 70 percent of their import requirements in machines and equipment, 66 percent in fuel and raw materials, and 56 percent of food, through mutual trade. Experts have calculated that, by joining efforts in producing agricultural machines, the CEMA countries have been able to cut their production costs by 50-70 percent. The mutual supplies of such machines are high. In the past 5 years, the Soviet Union has bought 90 percent of all its imported farm equipment from other socialist countries.

USSR COOPERATION WITH OPEC COUNTRIES REVIEWED

LD300039 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Moscow Radio continues the series of talks by Soviet scientist Boris Rachkov, an expert in oil affairs, entitled "The Economic Relations Between the Soviet Union and Member-Countries of OPEC." Here is the third talk:

Boris Rachkov wrote by saying that the friendly policy which the Soviet Union pursues toward the developing countries, including member-countries of OPEC, was tested in the quiet conditions of international economic cooperation and also under emergency conditions. Let us recall the assistance of the Soviet Union to the member-countries of OPEC during the periods of the deterioration of their relations with the neo-colonialists. The multinational monopolies tried to intimidate the OPEC member-countries frequently by various forms of boycott, including the refusal to buy the petroleum of this or that OPEC country after the nationalization of oil resouces. The Soviet Union was the first to torpedo the exploitative boycott and sent Soviet oil tankers to the ports of the states which were subjected to imperialist pressure, and began always to purchase the oil of these states. The purchase of fuels and various kinds of raw materials by the Soviet Union -- especially from Iraq, Libya and other OPEC member-countries -- played a great role in various years. The volume of goods the Soviet Union buys from the OPEC member-countries could have been larger had the member-countries bought larger quantities of Soviet goods and used Soviet economic and technical assistance on a wider scale, because this would have secured for us hard currencies which could be used for buying oil and other exports from the same countries. Imperialist propaganda often portrays the Soviet Union as a rival of the oil-producing countries. But information about the position of the Soviet Union among the other major exporting countries of oil and its by-products, refutes this lie.

One can make a judgement on this by, for instance, having a glance at the revenues the Soviet Union and the member-countries of OPEC receive from exporting their products to the world market. In 1980 all OPEC member-countries received about $280 billion from the export of their oil and its by-products. The Arab member-countries of OPEC received $210 billion of that sum, and the Soviet Union received about $24 billion. One must take into consideration that the largest quantity of the exported Soviet fuels and other Soviet exports are sent to the socialist countries. The member-countries of OPEC also sell a quantity of their oil to the socialist countries. According to UN data, OPEC countries sold $3.5 billion worth of oil and by-products to the Eastern European members of CEMA in 1982. But the stable effect on the sale of this small quantity of goods sold in the general export of the OPEC countries is naturally small. It is possible to be higher if the member-countries of OPEC activated their economic relations with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist community countries.

The lie of imperialist propaganda is also refuted by the following fact: The Soviet Union is assisting in all ways the member-countries of OPEC in developing the oil industry -- the main industrial branch as far as they are concerned.

Nevertheless, it must be pointed out that the Soviet Union renders assistance to its partners in the development of all up-to-date industrial branches, including the more complex branches, proceeding from the oil producing countries' efforts to make their national economy sectors less reliant on oil and therefore more stable.

The Tajurah atomic research center has been built in Tripoli, the capital of Libya, for peaceful purposes. It has reactors with a capacity of 2,000 kilowatts, with the possibility of increasing it up to 10,000, and a radioactive isotopes laboratory, atomic accelerator, and other more complex elements. For the purpose of successfully utilizing them, the Soviet side had trained and continues to train Libyan national cadres.

Soviet economic and development cooperation with those OPEC members which had long ago declared a readiness to cooperate, has yielded great fruit. In 1959 Iraq concluded an agreement with the Soviet Union for such cooperation. In 1963 Algeria concluded a similar agreement with the Soviet Union. Kuwait in 1965, Nigeria in 1968, Libya in 1972, Venezuela in 1976, and Gabon in 1980 concluded similar agreements.

Since the signing of the agreements until the beginning of 1984, 230 various projects for national economy were built and put into operation with Soviet assistance; these included 125 factories in OPEC countries such as Algeria, Iraq, Libya and Nigeria. There are also 130 projects under construction, including 50 factories. As usual these projects are built in the main branches of the national economy and chiefly in the public sector, which is considered a tested bridgehead of the nascent states in the struggle for consolidating their economic independence and successful development. Boris Rachkov said that his next and final talk is devoted to that topic.

KULIK ANALYZES NONALIGNED MOVEMENT CONFERENCE

LD300849 Moscow TASS in English 0653 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 30 TASS -- TASS political analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

In observing on September 1 the Non-Aligned Movement Day, one cannot help recalling the event, which was some kind of a fore-runner of that movement: The Bandung Conference, whose 30th anniversary was broadly celebrated this year. As it is precisely the decisions adopted at the first Afro-Asian conference in Bandung that have for many years to come determined the main trends in the political evolution of an overwhelming majority of the developing countries, their place and role in the present-day world. It is precisely that conference which introduced into state relations such notions as "positive neutrality" and "non-alignment" that have become in that day and age the fundamental foreign policy principles of a majority of the newly-free states. The young states of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania owe those principles the prestige and influence, which they wield today in the international arena. Their future role in the world and their destinies will depend first and foremost on their commitment to the anti-imperialist principles, the "Bandung spirit".

The political declaration of the latest, seventh summit non-aligned conference in New Delhi says that the quintessence of the non-aligned policy has always been and remains the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism, including Zionism, foreign aggressions, occupation, domination, interference and hegemony and against the great power and bloc policies. An analysis of the main trends, activities and paramount objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement, their comparison with the fundamental principles of the foreign policy of the USSR and of the other socialist countries show a closeness or identity of the positions and aims of the Non-Aligned Movement and the socialist community, are evidence of the availability of broad opportunities for their further constructive cooperation on the fundamental problems of the present -- the struggle for peace, for putting an end to the arms race, full and all-round decolonisation, for a restructuring of economic relations along the principles of justice and democracy, for social progress.

In an attempt bringing down the anti-imperialist momentum of the Non-Aligned Movement, bourgeois politologists try hard to force on the peoples a certain doctrine of "intermediate orientation", "equidistance", whose main aim is to prevent the developing states from drawing closer to the countries of socialism. The enemies of true nonalignment are pretending that it is precisely a certain "equidistance" which expresses the striving of a majority of countries for independence.

But can honest people keep "equal distance" both from the warmongers and from the fighters for mankind's peaceful future? They cannot help seeing the difference between the two great powers, one of which is friendly with the Non-Aligned Movement, while the other brands it as "immoral".

The force and effectiveness of the USSR's policy vis-a-vis the nonaligned countries lies in the fact that the interests and principles of its foreign policy accord with the wishes of the newly-free countries in discussing and resolving the most important international problems, above all, those of war and peace.

U.S. Threatens Sanctions

LD291449 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] New Delhi, August 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Baydashin reports:

General Vernon Walters, retired, U.S. ambassador to the UNO, attacked here the Nonaligned Movement and its principles. Speaking at a meeting of the Indian U.N. association, devoted to the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, Walters threatened sanctions against nonaligned countries which refuse to follow in the wake of Washington's policy.

As follows from his speech, Washington resents the fact that during the 39th General Assembly session nonaligned countries voted against the U.S. position on 86 occasions. Washington's emissary maintained that the Nonaligned Movement is run by "radicals" and that the governments in nonaligned countries were elected undemocratically.

It was made clear by Walter's statement that the Washington administration intends to ignore, as before, relevant U.N. resolutions and to continue its support for ths regime of apartheid in South Africa. The United States U.N. ambassador asserted, contrary to the opinion of the indigenous population of South Africa and the world public, that there is some "common sense" in the position of the South African Government.

Walters also sought to justify American arms shipments to Pakistan by arguing that these arms "will not be used against India".

VAVILOV NOTES EXTENT OF NATO NAVAL MANEUVERS

LD291513 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 29 Aug 85

["Militaristic Psychosis of NATO" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 29 TASS -- TASS observer Valeriy Vavilov writes:

Through the efforts of the Pentagon the Atlantic Ocean is again being turned into an arena of militaristic demonstrations. The three-week large-scale naval and air exercise of NATO codenamed "Ocean Safari-85" was started there today.

The nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Eisenhower, the America and Saratoga aircraft carriers, the Iowa battleship and about 160 naval ships and submarines, as well as hundreds of planes and helicopters of 10 NATO ocuntries are taking part in this "Safari" in the vast expanses of the ocean stretching from the American shores to Norway. According to the NATO Command, it is the biggest naval exercise of the NATO bloc.

Admiral W. McDonald of the U.S., commander of the naval exercise and the supreme commander-in-chief of the allied armed forces of NATO in the Atlantic, has stated that the purpose of the exercise is to "demonstrate the ensuring of the safety of sea traffic from the U.S. to European ports".

According to reports coming from the NATO Headquarters, this demonstration of might will take place on the sea lanes connecting the U.S. with Iceland, the English Channel and the Bay of Biscay.

It is noteworthy that France which is not a member of the NATO military organization is taking part in the naval exercise which is described by the French press as an attempt to draw that country into it and as a further deviation from "traditionally independent military policy".

The anti-Soviet nature of the NATO naval exercise aimed at whipping up militaristic psychosis is obvious to everyone: Under the NATO scenario, the "orange", i.e. the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty member states, "attack NATO", "disrupt sea traffic", "deliver blows from the north and from the east", while the "blue", i.e. NATO, only take defense measures and "ensure the escorting of merchant convoys".

NATO has again come up with the trite statement about some "Soviet military threat" and is again striving to present the U.S. as the defender of the interests of West and North European countries. However, nothing can conceal the true purpose of the naval exercise -- to draw the NATO countries even more into the implementation of Washington's global aggressive plans.

PARLIAMENTARY GROUP DEPARTS FOR CANADA, U.S.

LD291126 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1027 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, 29 Aug TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Parliamentary Group, headed by its chairman, Lev Tolkunov, today flew to Ottawa to take part in the 74th Inter-parliamentary Conference. The delegation includes deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet Mukhamed Asimov, Tatyana Bokareva, Yuriy Izrael and Aleksandr Lopukhov.

When the conference ends, the delegation will visit the United States at the invitation of the speaker of the U.S. Congress House of Representatives, T. O'Neill.

Delegations from the SRV, GDR, DPRK and MPR parliamentary groups, which were passing through Moscow, also flew to the conference in Ottawa.

FALIN ON U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS PRODUCTION

PM291338 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Valentin Falin "Political Observer's Opinion": "'Safe' Weapons and Dangerous Concepts"]

[Text] Intense discussion is under way on both sides of the ocean these days. The United States is soon going to begin production of two types of new generation chemical weapons -- "Big Eye" bombs, designed to turn entire regions into lifeless deserts for a long time, and GB gas, which evaporates rapidly after hitting the target and should not prevent the side using it from conducting offensive operations. Artillery shells have begun to be filled with GB gas and will, initially, be located without warheads but with the launchers in regions of potential use.

The Reagan administration made the decision to brew even more poison on the basis of updated U.S. ideas about security and ways to achieve it. The NATO members were left to show allied solidarity with Washington. Following tradition, the FRG Government applauded louder than the rest and, without taking the trouble to collect and analyze the facts and more zealously than many others, placed the blame for beginning yet another round of the arms race, in the toxic agents sphere, on the socialist countries.

To be blunt, Defense Minister M. Woerner and his colleagues in the ruling coalition were not particularly successful in this venture. It does not console the West Germans that binary chemical weapons are "safer" to produce and use. They cannot fail to see the Americans are manufacturing these toxic agents in their own country but are planning to use them in other countries and even on other continents with all the ensuing dangers. Here again, there were talkative Pentagon specialists who, when trying to persuade the senators and congressmen to release the required appropriations for setting the production lines of death in motion, announced that the ideal place for the "noiseless, colorless, odorless weapon" is Europe and that it was intended precisely for that theater of operations.

But not for all of Europe. The Americans' main arsenals are located in the FRG. Enough VX war gas alone has been shipped there to annihilate the population of the entire planet. Now please welcome these instruments of aggression, endowed, according to their creators, with an unsurpassed strike capability -- if the wind is in the right direction.

When the truth is harmful, a useful lie will do. In accordance with this rule firmly mastered by "democrats," the powers that be on the Rhine immediately put several soothing versions into circulation. Binary weapons will not be shipped from America to Europe "for the time being." M. Berger, the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] military expert, even expressed the view that these weapons "could also be used from the American Continent." Thus the "need to deploy them in the FRG near the front line" does not arise.

A. Dregger, chairman of the CDU/Christian Social Union Bundestag faction, went further. He attributed to U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger words which the latter claims he did not say. According to Dregger, the U.S. plans are to clear the FRG dumps of "obsolete and partially corroded poison gas grenades just as soon as the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate approve the production of the new chemical weapons." Consequently, binary toxic agents will be delivered to the FRG not in addition to those already there, but in their place and then "only in the event of a crisis."

C. Weinberger "painstakingly" corrected A. Dregger: He had given no such "simple promise." What then? Neither the former nor the latter, apparently -- neither that the United States would remove the old chemical munitions nor that it would bide its time before beginning to transship the new munitions.

FRG Government spokesman F. Ost, trying to extricate himself from an ambiguous situation, obscured matters even further. "The deployment question," he said, is not for Bonn to face since it will be discussed "within the framework of the alliance." C. Weinberger can be satisfied: They are playing into his hands. F. Ost has confirmed that it is not within the West Germans' competence to ban the deployment of the new weapons. Well, what about removing the old ones? F. Ost found an elegant way out: The FRG Government would be very grateful if the United States would give the promise which it seemed to A. Dregger it had already given.

Bonn officials alternate "fresh" arguments with the standard reasoning that in conniving with bellicose Americans they are guided by tasks of "deterrence," that toxic agents may be used only "in response to chemical attack," and that the decision on this matter will be taken with the FRG's knowledge. "With its knowledge" clearly means that Bonn will be told about Washington's decision to act. Again let us cite F. Ost, who explained that the "federal government cannot and does not intend interfering in any way" in the disputes occurring in the United States over binary weapons. Nevertheless, the disputes are not limited to production, but are focusing increasingly clearly on the essential matter -- what to do with the barbarous weapons when they are produced.

Propaganda must be set in motion. And the public must be made to forget certain basic facts. They may be summarized as follows.

All of America's postwar strategic plans have included the use not only of nuclear but also of chemical, radiological, and biological weapons and, furthermore, used not "in response" but first. The principle of the pre-emptive use of all types and systems of armaments has not been renounced to this day. I shall quote Ms Hoeber, who is in charge at the Pentagon regarding questions of preparations for chemical and bacteriological warfare. The administration, she stated, "cannot rely on arms control" including control of chemical weapons; "the United States must constantly threaten the Soviet Union" in that sphere and view chemical warfare as a "component of any conflict."

The use of chemical weapons was envisaged by the "Air/Land Battle-2000" doctrine recently adopted by the U.S. Armed Forces and also by the so-called "Rogers plan."

The United States has rejected and continues to reject its partners' demands to determine what weapons the Americans may or may not keep at the foreign bases allocated to them. The United States seeks advice and consent in such matters less from the West Germans and Japanese than from the others because the bases in those two countries have, as it were, a dual status -- to the public they present an allied facade but for serious matters retain their foundation of occupation.

One last thing. As R. Reagan has repeatedly stressed, the United States is stationed in Europe and Japan primarily for its own sake. Accordingly, the procedure for using the U.S. forces stationed there is to be determined primarily by U.S. needs, correspond to its tactics and strategy, and be subordinated to priorities formulated by Washington. Those who accept U.S. "defensive" protection are obliged to follow the "leader."

If the President is so categorical his defense secretary will scarcely "promise" anything or want to tie the U.S. military's hands in any way. C. Weinberger did not promise A. Dregger any peaceful dreams. As a former lawyer he is simply a master of the "ambiguous" phrase which has a pleasing sound to those who want to be deceived and deceives the rest without undue mental anguish.

U.S. Policy 'Dangerous'

LD291434 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The American news media report the Pentagon intends to bend every effort to get more funds for a chemical weapons buildup. Radio Moscow's Aleksandr Pogodin comments:

Preparation for chemical warfare is one of the main trends in the activities of the United States military industrial complex. Experts say there are more than 3 million chemical artillery shells alone at the disposal of the United States Armed Forces. The existing stockpiles are sufficient to destroy everything living on earth several times over and this threat would grow notably if a new generation of chemical weapons, the binary, was adopted. To conceal the truth, the U.S. news media harp on certain purely tactical aims of chemical weapons and a certain limited chemical warfare. They are trying to persuade the people that chemical warfare is nothing to be afraid of because only troops in the theater of operations will be involved. But it is downright falsehood. Commander of NATO's Armed Forces in Europe, General Bernard Rogers has noted in a recent interview that the influence of chemical weapons on the civilian population is in no way more controllable than that of nuclear weapons. In other words these two types of mass annihilation weapons differ little in the degree of danger.

It is significant that the United States intends to wage chemical war not on its territory, but in other countries including its military allies. Can the threat of chemical war be forestalled? Well, for years the Soviet Union has been pressing to remove this threat. Anyone can see that the prospect for outlawing chemical weapons and scrapping the existing stockpiles conflicts with the military and political course steered by the administration in Washington. The move being made by the United States towards another stage of the race in chemical weapons is fresh proof that this policy is dangerous indeed.

WEST'S ANNULMENT OF BROADCASTING CONVENTION NOTED

LD292024 Moscow International Service in Polish 1400 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] As reported from Washington, the U.S. State Department has greeted with satisfaction the decision of a number of Western countries on annulment of the international convention on broadcasting in the interests of peace. Washington has stated that this step will contribute to the unrestricted flow of information between countries, which is in the interests of the whole world. Editor Dmitriy Kisilev writes in this connection:

It is not difficult to see that the State Department is merely speculating on the words freedom and free flow. In this case, the attempt to reject the convention in the name of a free flow could be compared, for example, with the proposal to abolish traffic lights, giving as motive the need for ensuring a free flow.

Let us take a look at the text of the international convention on broadcasting in the interests of peace. Its first paragraph states: The parties undertake to place a ban on, and, if this should take place, an immediate halt on their territory of the broadcast of all programs that would cause harm to international mutual understanding, which, because of their nature, aim to incite the population of any area to acts that could not be reconciled with the internal order or safety of any area of whatever party.

Other paragraphs concern particularly the ban on incitement to war, and undertakings to broadcast only truthful information.

Can compliance with these conditions impede the free and honest exchange of information? Of course not. And so this is not the reason why the convention does not suit the West. The true motives of the United States and some of its allies, one must conclude, lie hidden in the fact that they mean to continue to intensify the psychological war against the socialist countries. To intensify anti-Soviet and anticommunist propaganda, this is what the U.S. President deems his most important initiative in foreign policy. And in these conditions the assumptions of the convention are a mere obstacle to the activities of subversive radio stations. So talk has begun about a free flow; but in this case this only means unrestricted possibilities for carrying out ideological subversion, the freedom to carry out seditious work. The principle of working for the destabilization of the Soviet Union and its allies, proclaimed by Washington, of sowing discord among their nations and governments, is fully served by other moves that have been undertaken in recent times by several Western countries.

Some $1 billion has been assigned for the technical modernization of the Voice of America. A record sum has also been received by the voice of the CIA, Radio Free Europe. Recruitment to these radio stations, declared enemies of the Soviet Union and emigre scum, is continuing. Decisions on employment are in fact made by the CIA. Employment in the BBC is also going in this direction. Cadre policy is conducted there by the MI5 special service. Even in Swedish Radio, personnel matters lie within the competence of the secret police, SAPO. In these, as in other Western subversive centers, people are carefully chosen who will be suited to the transmission of an unrestricted flow of information to socialist countries.

So the annulment by several Western countries of the international convention in broadcasting in the interests of peace is only an episode in the psychological war against socialist countries, an episode in a war without principles.

U.S. INTERNATIONAL DRUG TRADE POLICY EXAMINED

LD292010 Moscow World Service in English 1610 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] It has been pompously announced in the United States that a resolute campaign has been launched against drug addiction. Our observer, Mikhail Glebov, comments:

[Glebov] There have been flashy reports in the American press about an operation to destroy marijuana crops in all the states as part of the campaign. More than 2,000 policemen have been called in to raze the plantations and search for the hideouts and for the farms that produce them. One such raid on a farm in Arkansas was personally led by the justice chief, Edwin Meese. He told journalists what dangers he and his entourage had faced; how drug traffickers had set traps and how they drove stakes into the ground and had pulled a wire attached to explosives and shotguns. Meese alleged in an interview that the campaign testified to the Reagan administration's resolve to cope with the problem and adopt all necessary measures in the country.

What's remarkable is that the American authorities' zeal manifests itself precisely within the country. Outside the United States there is an altogether different outlook. For one thing the Afghan counterrevolutionaries based in Pakistan play a major part in the introduction and distribution of narcotics, including opium grown there. Pakistani journalist (Ikramul Haq), who thoroughly studied the problem, has found out that near Peshawar alone 20 laboratories have been set up to refine opium into morphine and heroin. According to THE WASHINGTON POST 70 percent of the drugs smuggled into the United States come from Pakistan.

The Reagan administration overtly supports the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, and for this reason is (?least) confused by the fact that they produce narcotics. More than that, an American Government agency on fighting narcotics has forgiven the counter-revolutionaries' sins in advance by claiming that they perhaps need opium for currency revenues for their arms. All this puts into doubt the U.S. Administration's sincere intention to eradicate drug addiction. The picture will look dimmer if we take other countries.

In Italy a row continues following the investigation into the dealings of the P-2 Masonic lodge. Nearly all the government institutions, including the Army and the police, have been exposed of lies [as heard] and of close contacts with the Mafia, including narcotics dealers. It's on this illicit business that many P-2 lodge members made a fortune, and again there is the United States behind this all. The director of the Ossevatore Politico agency, Mino Pecorelli, a member of the P-2 lodge himself, decided to break with the Masons and wrote an article about their activity. He revealed that the lodge was responsible to the Central Intelligence Agency. In Madrid, two drug traffickers, citizens of Colombia, were arrested. Their trafficking was traced to Florida and the smugglers prepared for an unpleasant trip to the United States. But, unexpectedly, American representatives announced that they could release them on the condition that they publicly declared that they had obtained narcotics allegedly from Nicaragua.

On the one hand, U.S. Administration officials pledge to start a vigorous campaign against drug addiction. On the other, they constantly use narcotics as an instrument of state policy. And let the justice chief fight drug addiction in Arkansas to the journalists' applause. Government officials in Washington are aware that publicity is one thing, and reality is something totally different. More than that, publicity shows are staged precisely to distract the public from the real state of affairs.

MONGOLIAN LEADER VISITS MOSCOW, SIGNS AGREEMENT

Gorbachev, Batmonh Meeting

LD291656 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting in the Kremlin today with Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], president of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] now staying in the Soviet Union on a holiday at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The leaders of the two fraternal parties exchanged news on the ongoing preparations for the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the 19th Congress of the MPRP; on political, economic, and organizational work being conducted in accordance with the directions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Extraordinary 8 August 1984 Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev talked about the activities of the CPSU in solving the tasks of comprehensive intensification of production on the basis of the widespread introduction of scientific and technical achievements and improvement of planning and management, strengthening discipline and order.

Jambyn Batmonh told of the measures being implemented by the MPR with the aim of raising the efficiency of social production, accelerating the development of agriculture, and improving the quality of work in all areas.

The meeting participants expressed satisfaction with the dynamic development of Soviet-Mongolian relations, which are promoted to a decisive degree by the close ties between the CPSU and the MPRP, and the constant contacts between the Central Committees of the two parties.

The consistent course of the CPSU and the MPRP toward further deepening all-round Soviet-Mongolian cooperation and enhancing its effectivenss; cooperation meeting the basic national and international interests of the fraternal peoples was reaffirmed. It was pointed out that implementation of the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the MPR for a period up to 2000, will help ensure still closer and more organic interaction between the two countries.

During an exchange of opinions on international matters both sides stressed the importance of unity and cohesion in the socialist community on the unshakable basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism; the importance of the comprehensive consolidation of the positions of world socialism which has been and remains a reliable support for all forces fighting for peace, national independence, and social progress.

The present tense situation in the world, which has arisen through the fault of the U.S. militaristic circles, calls imperatively for constructive and vigorous actions to reverse dangerous tendencies in international life, to remove the threat of nuclear war. In this connection, Jambyn Batmonh made special mention of the significance of the new Soviet foreign policy initiative in introducing unilaterally a moratorium on any nuclear weapon tests.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Jambyn Batmonh paid a great deal of attention to the situation in the Asia-Pacific region. They expressed the conviction that implementation of the well-known proposals Soviet Union, the MPR, and other socialist countries on ways to strengthen peace and stability on the continent by the joint efforts of the Asian states, would help improve the situation in Asia.

It was stressed during the meeting that the historic lessons of World War II, which ended forty years ago with the downfall of German fascism and Japanese militarism, retain their full significance for today. They show that it is necessary to fight against war before it has started and that any attempts by imperialism and reaction to change the course of world history in their favour are doomed to failure.

The meeting, which took place in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere, reaffirmed a complete identity of views between the two parties and countries on all of the questions discussed.

Jambyn Batmonh has invited Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to come to the MPR on a friendly visit. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Scientific-Economic Treaty

LD291630 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] In the Kremlin today Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural, signed a long-term program for development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the MPR for the period up to the year 2000.

Attending the signing on the Soviet side were Comrades Aliyev, Ryzhkov, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Yeltsin, Zaykov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, and Nikonov; Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials.

Leaders' Dinner Speeches

PM301052 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Aug 85 Second Edition p 1, 3

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers organized a dinner in the Great Hall of the Kremlin on 29 August in honor of Jambyn Batmonh, secretary general of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium. The dinner was attended by the Mongolian officials accompanying Jambyn Batmonh. On the Soviet side the dinner was attended by Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Ryzhkov, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Yeltsin, Zaykov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, and Nikonov; comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and other officials.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a speech at the dinner.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's Speech

Dear Comrade Batmonh, esteemed comrades: Our working meeting is drawing to a close. I believe that there is every reason to express satisfaction with its results. It is yet another testimony to the full mutual understanding and trust that exist between the leadership of the CPSU and that of the MPRP. In our talks we told each other in a comradely manner about the actions and plans of our fraternal parties and countries.

Soviet Communists and all Soviet people are glad that the working people of Mongolia under the MPRP's leadership are successfully implementing the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and subsequent plenums of its Central Committee, and are persistently striving to accelerate their country's social and economic progress. We wholeheartedly wish Mongolian friends continued sure progress toward new limits in the building of socialism.

During the meeting questions of Soviet-Mongolian relations were thoroughly examined. It is well known that the friendship and alliance between our parties, countries, and peoples have deep historical roots and a lasting internationalist basis. The close cooperation bequeathed to us by the great Lenin and the Mongolian revolution leader, Sukhe Bator, is developing steadily on an upward trend. It now embraces literally all areas of life. The distinctive characteristic of current Soviet-Mongolian relations is the fact that the broadest strata of working people are taking part in them, united in the understanding of the common nature of the historical fates of our peoples and feelings of mutual liking and respect.

Duly acknowledging what has been achieved, we are now concentrating our efforts on enhancing the effectiveness of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation in political, economic, social, cultural, and other areas. An important step toward this was made today. A long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mongolia up to the year 2000 was signed. This is a document of great political significance. Its realization will enable fuller use to be made of the possibilities and reserves of Soviet-Mongolian mutual ties, and a more rational pooling of our efforts and experience, resources and knowledge in favor of an increase in economic potential and a rise in the prosperity of the working people. This meets not only the fundamental interests of the peoples of our two countries, but also the common aims of strengthening the position of the socialist community.

Today's meeting confirms yet again that we are united with our Mongolian comrades in our assessment of the current international situation. Through the fault of imperialism it remains tense and demands vigilance on the part of all who show concern for the present and future of mankind. What I have said relates fully to the Asia and Pacific Ocean region, whose affairs closely concern both the Soviet Union and Mongolia. The militaristic activity of imperialist states is assuming an increasingly large scale here. In the Far East at present are sited hundreds of U.S. military installations, and the second most powerful overseas grouping of U.S. Armed Forces is stationed here. Japan is harnessing itself to the war chariot of the United States to an ever greater extent and its government expresses readiness to assist in the implementation of the U.S. "star wars" program. Such a trend in events intensifies instability in the region and results in the spread of old flashpoints of military and political tension and the emergence of new conflict situations.

It is particularly appropriate to emphasize the need to fight against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction in Asia now, when the peoples of the Asia and Pacific Ocean region, together with all progressive mankind, are marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over Japanese militarism.

The increasing activity of antiwar forces in this region is a convincing indication of the ever-increasing concern of the public in the Asian countries for the fate of peace. The Soviet Union, Mongolia, and other socialist states recently produced a number of specific initiatives aimed at normalizing the situation in Asia and the Pacific Ocean basin.

The Soviet Government's decision to halt unilaterally from 6 August 1985 all nuclear blasts meets the vital security interests of the peoples of the whole world. This decision is of particular significance for the Asia-Pacific region: It was here that both American atomic bombs were dropped.

Our country recently advanced a proposal for working out a common, comprehensive approach to the problems of security in Asia. Its essence is to pool the efforts of all Asian states, irrespective of their social systems, in order to ensure peace and stability. This proposal stems from the fundamental principles of the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU, which was the first in history to proclaim the idea of peaceful coexistence. It takes into account the entire experience of the struggle for reducing tension and for detente which has been gained in different areas of the world. We realize, of course, that difficulties, not inconsiderable ones at that, stand in the way of the consolidation of peace in the Asia-Pacific region. Both contradictions between the states of the region and differences in their approach to existing problems are in evidence. But something else is more important: The peoples of Asia are linked by common vital interests, and they are tackling tasks which are largely similar, engendered by the past and standing in their way to the future. This dictates the need for cooperation and good-neighborliness on the basis of a broad concept of security that would meet the interests of each and every state in the region.

In our view, such a concept could incorporate the 5 principles of peaceful coexistence worked out in the past by the Asian states, the 10 Bandung principles, and a number of initiatives of the Soviet Union, the MPR, the DPRK, the countries of Indochina, India, and other states of the region, on the problems of security in Asia, on making the Indian Ocean a peace zone, and others.

The complete halt of nuclear weapon tests by the nuclear powers, including in Asia and the Pacific and Indian Ocean basins, as well as a refusal by the states of the region to take part in plans for the militarization of space, would undoubtedly serve to strengthen Asian security.

Of course, through collective efforts these points could be developed and added to. For instance, proposals aimed at the nonuse of force; respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states of the region; the implementation of confidence-building measures in the military-political sphere; and a number of others, merit attention.

It is obvious that formulation and realization of the concept of Asian security is a long-term task. A stage-by-stage approach -- starting with simple things and moving on to more complicated ones -- is needed to implement it. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it will respond with understanding to any proposals dictated by a genuine concern for peace and security in Asia.

Dear Mongolian friends, we are meeting at a notable period when preparations are under way in our countries for the party congresses. The keynote of these preparations is the loyalty of the working people of the Soviet Union and Mongolia to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. These ideas, which have united us forever, inspire us to tireless work for socialism and peace.

Permit me to wish you, dear Comrade Batmonh, the leadership of the MPRP and all the fraternal Mongolian people, fresh major success in this work, happiness and prosperity.

Jambyn Batmonh made a speech in reply. Comrade Batmonh expressed profound satisfaction with the results of the friendly meeting held in Moscow. The time-tested indissoluble alliance and fraternal friendship between the MPRP and the CPSU, and between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, the foundations of which were laid by the great Lenin and Sukhe Bator, are stronger than they have ever been and possess an unshakable basis and bright prospects. Comrade Batmonh stressed the great political significance of the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Mongolia and the USSR until year 2000, which was signed.

Its successful implementation, he said, will lead to a fresh upsurge of Mongolia's economic potential and the raising of the material well-being of the working people.

The thoughts and plans of the peoples of our countries are today geared toward ushering in a fitting manner the forthcoming congresses of the MPRP and of the CPSU, Comrade Batmonh continued. The preparations of Communists and working people in the Soviet Union for the 27th CPSU Congress are being followed with lively interest in Mongolia. The innovative approach of the CPSU to the problems of the further improvement of developed socialism gives a fresh stimulus to the activities of our party too, and is an inspiration to Mongolian working people, he said.

The MPR, Comrade Batmonh continued, approves and fully backs the peace-loving foreign-policy course of the Soviet Union. Closely coordinating its foreign-policy course with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, Mongolia is fully determined to continue making efforts to promote the cause of the preservation and consolidation of peace and security for peoples and of the elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

The speeches of Comrades Gorbachev and Batmonh were heard out with great attention and greeted with prolonged applause. The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Batmonh Departure

LD291850 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Aug 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today, Jambyn Batmonh left Moscow for home. At the airport he was seen off by Comrades Ryzhkov, Yeltsin, and other comrades. [Video shows Batmonh and wife being accompanied across tarmac by a large group of officials, including Ryzhkov, Yeltsin and other unidentified officials]

PAKISTANI ACTIONS HINDER GENEVA TALKS

BK290937 Moscow in Urdu to Pakistan 1100 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Ivan Lavrov commentary]

[Text] The new round of indirect talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan have begun in Geneva under the mediation of the UN secretary general's special representative, Diego Cordovez. Prior to this round, it was being said in Pakistan that the military regime is in favor of normalizing the situation in Afghanistan peacefully and politically. Such statements are, of course, repeated only before each round of the Geneva talks which, as is known, have not yielded any positive results so far because of the unrealistic stand and the obstructionist approach of the Pakistani side. We would also like to recall here that after the UN secretary general's proposal for Afghanistan-Pakistan talks, Pakistan had expressed its willingness to help in every way in the implementatin of this proposal. But it is regrettable that this willingness has not been backed up with action. Pakistani diplomacy has been consistently pursuing a negative course which does not keep in mind the changes taking place in the region.

Facts prove that the turn of events favor Afghanistan. Conditions are becoming more stable and every unbiased individual is aware that the changes brought about by the April revolution in Afghan society have assumed unalterable status. The vast majority of Afghan social circles support the DRA Government and the popular government has become more stable. Afghanistan's economy has made great strides and its popular Armed Forces, security agencies, as well as the popular voluntary troops are handing crushing defeat to bands of mercenaries. General elections to local bodies are being held for the first time in the history of Afghanistan and, as a result of this, popular support for the DRA Government is gradually increasing.

Meanwhile, according to information provided by Pakistani and foreign observers, the situation in Pakistani border areas is becoming delicate. Tension in Baluchistan and the Northwest Frontier Province is mounting due to the presence of Afghan refugees -- who can best be described as wealthy Afghans who continue to replace local inhabitants in various business and occupational fields -- and the mercenaries who indulge in corruption and malpractice. The local inhabitants of these provinces and the mercenaries often clash, and the authorities fear that the situation may get out of control at any moment.

The military regime has thrust Pakistan into a devil's whirlpool. In an atmosphere of growing demands for the restoration of democracy and lifting of martial law, the authorities are forced to depend on and expect more and more support from foreign countries to keep themselves in power. Such support is proved by the United States and its allies on the condition that Pakistan actively participates in the undeclared war against Afghanistan and refuses to take concrete steps to politically normalize the situation in the region. Not only this, the United States is now insisting that U.S. organizations should be allowed to provide directly -- and not through the Pakistani Armed Forces -- materials and supplies to Afghan mercenaries living on Pakistani territory and to guide them in their criminal activities. This will ultimately end the Pakistani authorities' control over the Pakistani border areas and over events along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border.

On the other hand, Pakistan's participation in the undeclared war against Afghanistan and the military regime's so-called growing strategic cooperation with the United States are increasing tension in Pakistan and weakening the position of the Pakistani authorities. As is known, the leaders of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy and other representatives of broad Pakistani social circles have begun making strong demands for Pakistan to have direct negotiations with Afghanistan.

It is not difficult to understand this simple fact given that a peaceful and political solution to the Afghan problem is undoubtedly very nececessary for Pakistan. But the question is whether the Pakistani military authorities are ready to work to serve the interests of their own country and not those of Washington. It is very difficult to give a positive reply to this question because the Pakistani authorities have (?tied) their hands and feet. For example, when signs of progress were emerging from the Geneva talks and a move toward reaching a settlement of the problem looked possible last year, there were repeated admonitions from overseas. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz openly announced that Washington would not accept any Geneva settlement reached without U.S. endorsement. Therefore, the Pakistani side had to beat a retreat.

Prior to the current round of Geneva talks, U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan Deane Hinton openly asserted that any proposal for direct talks with the Babrak Karmal government will amount to a betrayal of the interests of the mujahidin. By mujahidin, he means the Afghan mercenaries and counterrevolutionaries. Making this kind of assertion may perhaps be inappropriate for a foreign diplomat who is not employed to represent the interests of Pakistan. Such statements only suggest that U.S. representatives want to hinder any further steps which are aimed at normalizing the situation in the areas along Afghanistan-Pakistan border. But, perhaps, this is not in Pakistan's own interest.

'DISINFORMATION CENTER' ORGANIZED IN PAKISTAN

LD292201 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] In accordance with a U.S. bill signed recently by President Reagan, a new radio station which will broadcast to Afghanistan is being set up. Here is a Moscow Domestic Service commentary with Vladimir Beloshapko at the microphone:

It must be said that the U.S. anti-Afghan propaganda conveyor belt is working flat out now. Since the very first days after the April revolution Washington has persistently been trying to discredit the people's power in the Republic; undermine the population's trust in it; distort its foreign policy; and denigrate the aid given by the Soviet Union to the Afghan people. In this propaganda aggression all possible means are put to use, from completely hushing up Afghanistan's evident success in social and economic development to blatant juggling of facts and crude slander. The "Voice of America" radio station has become particularly skilled at this unseemly business. All sorts of clumsy fabrications have been broadcast on its waves about the oppression of religious believers in Afghanistan, about the brutal acts of Afghan and Soviet servicemen, and about the use of chemical weapons.

You and I, comrades, do not have to prove the mendacity of these and similar accusations. Public opinion in other countries, too, believes the Washington disinformation agents less and less. So one assumes that the creation of this new radio center of disinformation rose out of the desire to enhance the effectiveness of the ideological sabotage against Afghanistan.

Do not be confused by its pretentious name, "Free Afghanistan". The word "freedom" is juggled in Washington with amazing ease and is frequently used to conceal acts which have nothing in common with that lofty concept. One could recall in this connection, the activities of "Radio Liberty" and "Free Europe" radio stations, which have close links with the CIA and under whose mask psychological warfare has now been carried out for many years against the countries of the socialist community. There is no doubt that the anti-Afghan radio station will also be built along their lines and in their likeness.

First of all, the boss is the same: the Central Intelligence Agency. As the U.S. press writes, it will be only formally under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Board of International Broadcasting. And second, representatives of the administration have stated that the staff of the new radio station is being made up of dushmans. These terrorists, having exchanged their submachine guns and explosives for a microphone, will hardly be talking about their own bloody deeds against the Afghan people. It is also unlikely that the truth about who is preventing the Democratic Republic from building a new life will come from their mouths. For the new radio sabotage center, whatever name they think up for it, has quite different aims.

SE ASIA REGIONAL TALKS PROGRESS DISCUSSED

PM281016 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Kalinin "Commentator's Column": "Positive Symptom"]

[Text] Talks between the foreign ministers of Vietnam and Indonesia have been held in Jakarta. Both sides described them as productive and positive. At a press conference in the Indonesian capital SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach stated that the questions on which unity of views exists and the problems giving rise to differences of opinion were elucidated.

It became obvious after the recent Phnom Penh conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia that the political scales in Southeast Asia had noticeably tilted in favor of the specific proposals of the socialist states of Indochina on improving the situation in the region. In this respect the Jakarta meeting added a certain weight to the scales, although the other side of the balance still contains a considerable number of problems which the forces of imperialism and reaction are trying in every possible way to exacerbate.

The dialogue being conducted by Hanoi and Jakarta this time goes beyond the framework of bilateral relations. Essentially efforts are being made to find points of contact in the positions of ASEAN and the fraternal Indochinese countries with a view to improving relations among them and organizing peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. Needless to say, the existing complex problems can only be solved around the negotiating table, taking account of the legitimate interests of all countries and on the basis of noninterference in their internal affairs.

In particular, as Nguyen Co Thach noted, both a direct and indirect dialogue are acceptable in order to settle the Cambodian question. The participants in this dialogue, however, are the important element. In this connection he recalled Malaysia's proposal that PRK leaders meet with representatives of the Cambodian emigres who comprise the Pol Pot clique. At the same time it is necessary to remove an obvious obstacle such as the maintenance of Pol Pot supporters on Thai territory.

Many people in the ASEAN countries are coming to realize that the process of strengthening the people's power in Cambodia is irreversible. Delaying a settlement of the situation around the PRK means blocking an improvement in the atmosphere in Southeast Asia. This runs counter to the interests both of the region as a whole and of any country in the region in particular.

The galvanization of political activeness and the increasingly frequent contacts between the Indochinese states and ASEAN are a positive symptom showing the way in which it is necessary to strive to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation.

TASS CITES NEW ZEALAND'S LANGE ON GREENPEACE SHIP

LD280919 Moscow TASS in English 0851 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Canberra, August 28 TASS -- Prime Minister of New Zealand David Lange has described as "mockery" the conclusions which were made in the report of member of the State Council of France Bernard Tricot on the results of the official investigation into the circumstances of a subversive act aboard the "Greenpeace" ship "Rainbow Warrior."

He said that the report which whitewashes official Paris is full of contradictions and leads to a worsening of relations between New Zealand and France. It is impossible to believe in the report's conclusions, he stressed. The stand of Paris on that matter, the prime minister believes, is not up to the conduct of a friendly power. He urged France to recall its ambassador in Wellington "for consultations."

A few hours before the publication of the report David Lange reported to the press that New Zealand's police had indisputable proof of involvement of the French intelligence service in staging the explosions and that the information to that effect had been communicated to France. He told journalists he expected from France an immediate apology, without any further evidence whatsoever, for its having sent spies to New Zealand. He also demanded that France should extradite for a trial in New Zealand three agents. New Zealand's police has warrants for their arrest on charges of murder.

The sinking of the Greenpeace ship in New Zealand's territorial waters can only be regarded as a terroristic, bellicose act against a friendly country, said leader of the Australian Democrats Party Senator Donald Chipp. It cannot be allowed that this problem should be closed with the publication of Tricot's report, he stressed in a statement for the press. Actions of the French secret service are a stimulus for the CIA, and other fanatic "security" services to conduct by all means warfare against the people of good will who are striving for peace and are uniting for the sake of this noble goal, stressed Donald Chipp.

SOVIET-LAO ECONOMIC COOPERATION EXAMINED

BK271424 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1030 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Unattributed "article"]

[Text] Soviet-Lao economic cooperation is developing in all respects, especially in the trading sector. Scientific and technical cooperation is also being successfully strengthened. At present, the Soviet Union supplies an estimated 50 percent of Laos' total external economic assistance. Several protocols signed, in the Soviet Union, between the governments of the two countries on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation have contributed to implementing some 50 projects. Some of (?these projects) have already materialized, such as the construction of oil depots and auto repair shops. Soviet experts have engaged in reactivating a tin mining operation. Soviet geological experts are now assisting Laos in setting up a national geological system, conducting a survey of coal deposits, and producing construction materials.

Soviet assistance to Laos in building roads is vital. At the request of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR) Government, Soviet experts designed two bridges crossing the Nam Neun and Ngum Rivers. Soviet engineers supervised the construction of the two bridges and trained Lao workers in construction techniques. Thanks to the close and friendly cooperation between Soviet and Lao construction crews, the two bridges were completed ahead of schedule. With the opening of the two bridges to traffic, Lao transport workers have been able to increase shipments of several essential economic goods by several thousand metric tons in recent months. The Nam Ngum River Bridge assures that goods can be transported year round on Route 13, which links Laos with the outside world. This route is extremely vital to Laos because that country lacks material, technical, financial, and human resources.

Soviet construction materials and equipment have also been widely used at many construction cites in Laos, including [words indistinct]. Construction workers building bridges and roads along Routes 9 and 13 are also using Soviet equipment and machines. According to Laos' first 5-Year State Plan, the number of Soviet trucks there is expected to increase to some 2,000. Soviet mechanics are also assisting Lao counterparts in repairing automobiles.

Soviet-Lao agricultural cooperation is also effectively developing and increasing. The Soviet Union has assisted Laos in erecting the Latsen Agricultural and Livestock Breeding Station in Xieng Khouang Province and in transforming and improving an intermediate agricultural techniques for agricultural cooperatives and settlements in many localities.

A state veterinary (?system) has also been set up in Laos with Soviet assistance in the form of medicine and equipment. Soviet and Lao veterinarians have provided medical checkups to livestock in many localities.

Cooperation between agricultural experts of the two countries is very beneficial. For example, they can now increase corn harvests by 200 to 250 percent. This shows that progress is evident throughout Laos. Experts also repair tractors and other farm machines given by the Soviet Union to be used as effective material and technical resources for the operations of many agricultural cooperatives and settlements in the central region.

Training Lao technicians and cadres for industrial, agricultural, and other enterprises in the Lao national economy is another important form of Soviet-Lao cooperation. Each year, several hundred Lao youths go to the Soviet Union for vocational training at many Soviet vocational training schools. Soviet experts in Laos are also contributing to the training of skilled Lao workers. During the construction of the Nam Ngum Bridge, some 300 Lao workers learned the techniques of bridge construction with assistance from Soviet engineers.

In addition, the Soviet Union also assists Laos in training skilled personnel and advanced engineers. Each year, several hundred Lao youths attend higher educational institutes in many regions in the Soviet Union. They are destined to become production directors, engineers, agricultural experts, and bridge and road builders, who are much needed in Laos.

Trade cooperation between the Soviet Union and Laos is now developing and expanding on a mutual basis. The Soviet Union has supplied Laos with a large quantity of industrial equipment, machinery, construction materials, medical equipment and medicine, and other essential goods. Laos exports coffee, tin, ore, and finished wood products to the Soviet Union.

To expand trade further between the two countries and to help boost the trade capabilities of Laos, the Soviet Union plans to provide technical assistance in the construction of new wood processing factory and the modification of a tin mine.

It can be said that Soviet assistance has made the Lao economy more independent and has helped Laos build a foundation for socialism. We firmly believe that the forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, will serve to strengthen Soviet-Lao relations strongly in all fields, including the economic field.

HONECKER ADDRESS TO MILITARY PERSONNEL CITED

LD292149 Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Berlin, August 29 TASS -- Our chief objective now is to strengthen peace and, while constantly observing vigilance and preserving high combat readiness, prevent war before it is started. We should always be ready to repulse any aggressor, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council and the National Defence Council of the German Democratic Republic Erich Honecker told a meeting of troops of the Air Force and air defences of the National People's Army of the GDR today.

The German Democratic Republic, he stressed, in close alliance with the USSR and other fraternal countries, constantly and consistently favors peace, security and a return to detente, opposes the inhuman course towards confrontation, the arms race and preparations for war pursued by aggressive forces of the United States and NATO. We will do everything possible so that the strategic balance, achieved through great effort, especially on the part of the Soviet Union, be not disrupted in favour of imperialism. We favour the preservation of this balance at the lowest possible level.

The present-day international situation, the leader of the GDR went on, demands an improvement and a return to detente. To achieve that, it is necessary to stop the arms race on earth and prevent its spread into outer space.

We wholly back the Soviet Union's proposal directed at maintaining peace, its initiative to end unilaterally all nuclear tests, and the proposals on peaceful uses of outer space submitted to the United Nations. These initiatives give the peoples a hope for a peaceful future.

Socialism cannot be crushed by an arms race. The fraternal countries will not allow the NATO states to gain any military superiority. The German Democratic Republic is working consistently so that succeeding generations do not know the horrors of war, so that relations between states be determined by mutually beneficial cooperation, rather than confrontation. This fully applies to relations between the GDR and the Federal Republic of Germany. We are not persuaded by the preaching of those who seek to hinder the policy of peace by prattling about the "existence of the German Reich within the 1937 borders."

We are convinced that servicemen of the National People's Army of the GDR, standing shoulder-to-shoulder in the ranks with servicemen of the other fraternal armies, will continue to fulfill their duty on defending the gains of socialism and strengthening peace, Honecker stressed.

BULGARIAN JOURNALIST ATTACKS WESTERN 'SLANDER'

PM281051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by Bulgarian journalist Nencho Khranov under the rubric "From the Ideological Front": "Truth Versus Slander"]

[Text] Sofia, August -- The People's Republic of Bulgaria has recently become the target of fierce attacks from those who direct maneuvers on the "psychological warfare" battlefield. The ideological opponent's actions are aimed at discrediting our foreign and domestic policy. He attacks with particular maliciousness the leading force of Bulgarian society -- the Communist Party.

Subversive sabotage centers like Radio Free Europe shamelessly slander Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, calling our countries the "center of international terrorism." Members of the American Congress also join in the propagandist actions. Totally unsubstantiated accusations have been made that Bulgaria has supposedly become some kind of transshipment center for the trade in drugs and weapons.

That is not all. The false thesis is put forward that socialist Bulgaria seeks to "undermine the West's security" and "destabilize the equilibrium" in the NATO countries. Lies are heaped on lies. Arguments are produced which cause indignation in any typical person.

Why this fierceness against our country? Why are paid spreaders of disinformation trying so hard to blacken it? It is not hard to find the answer. These gentlemen are enraged by the fact that Bulgaria, a true friend and comrade-in-arms of the Soviet Union and an active member of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, enjoys well earned international prestige. It pursues a peace-loving foreign policy and has become a factor for security and good-neighborly cooperation in the Balkan Peninsula.

The idea of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, the idea of stabilizing the political climate in this region, formerly notorious as the "powder keg" for Europe, is evidently not to the taste of imperialist circles. They would like to turn the Balkan countries and peoples against each other, kindle distrust and hostility among them, and exacerbate and fan the problems inherited from the old days. They do not like the successes in building a socialist society in Bulgaria, the major achievements in the sphere of the economy, science, and technology, the progress in culture, the arts, and sport. That is why they are bending over backwards, so to speak, to slander our country, accusing it of various kinds of "crimes."

It is worth touching on certain aspects of the slanderous subversive activity against Bulgaria in order to demonstrate the true state of affairs.

Drug addiction, which hangs like a Sword of Damocles over the young generation in a number of Western countries, is absolutely alien to our society. We lack the prerequisites for the spread of this evil, which arises from acute social problems. Moreover, Bulgaria, being at the intersection of transport arteries between the Near East and Western Europe, makes considerable efforts to stop drug smuggling, which is organized by international criminal syndicates. This painstaking and sometimes dangerous work places an additional burden on the customs service and other Bulgarian state services. Nonetheless they do their duty worthily.

Let us turn to concrete facts. In the last 10 years, the Bulgarian customs organs have cut short 653 cases of drug smuggling, confiscating a total of more than 16 tons of drugs.

Those arrested include criminals from various countries -- Iran, Jordan, Turkey, Lebanon, the FRG, and others. As yet not one Bulgarian citizen has been caught taking part in this criminal business. I think it is apposite here to quote the words of (Diyefis Ling), former director of the UN department for narcotic drugs: "Bulgaria does not have a drug addiction problem itself, and despite that fact, it has made considerable efforts to stop smuggling across its borders, thereby reducing the penetration of drugs into other countries. By its actions, Bulgaria is helping to improve the position of young people in various parts of the world, and we in the United Nations are grateful to it."

The same can be said of the slanderous accusations of Bulgaria's being involved in the weapons trade. The lie is spread about Bulgarian vans in which weapons are supposedly transported in secret. Bulgaria does indeed have a large pool of heavy trucks that are used for international transportation. But in 25 years of work by the well-known Bulgarian motor transport organization there has not been one case of a driver being caught shipping weapons illegally.

That is how things stand as regards the notorious "illegal trade in drugs and weapons" by Bulgaria.

A central place in the imperialist saboteurs' actions against Bulgaria has undoubtedly been allocated recently to the so-called "Bulgarian connection" in the attempt to assassinate the pope. For nearly 3 years now the bourgeois mass media have been spreading torrents of slander against Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in connection with the attempted assassination in St. Peter's Square. Referring to imaginary evidence supposedly found in the course of the investigation, they try to convince public opinion that the assassination attempt was the deed of the "Bulgarian secret services," which are associated with Moscow.

But the "case" that is being heard in a room at Rome's Foro Italico sports complex, specially adapted for terrorist trials, has not produced the desired results for the organizers of the antisocialist subversion. The author of these lines, together with other journalists from various countries, was a witness over many days of the shameful spectacle in Rome. And? Agca's false evidence against Antonov became obvious to everyone. At the same time, the criminal face of the organizers of this large-scale antisocialist conspiracy is becoming increasingly apparent.

In the course of the trial sensational revelations were made which cast light on what lies behind the "Bulgarian connection" story. The Italian newspaper and magazines L'ESPRESSO, IL MONDO, LA REPUBBLICA, and PAESE SERA described facts which shook the whole of Italy. It appears that those directly responsible for organizing actions against Bulgarian citizens were generals and officers of a criminal clan of the Italian secret services, which have strong links with the CIA and the Mafia.

This is what PAESE SERA recently wrote in an editorial on this subject: "The outlines of a horrifying conspiracy are emerging here, gentlemen. Not the Bulgarian conspiracy described by Agca, but the conspiracy which made Agca accuse the Bulgarians."

Indeed, it is a question of a broad conceived international conspiracy, and not only because it involved the Turkish neofascist organization the "Gray Wolves," Italian politickers, and agents of secret services from NATO countries who have close links with American subversive centers. It is an international conspiracy which has the aim of further poisoning the world political atmosphere, undermining the policy of dialogue and cooperation between states, and slandering Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, and the other socialist community countries.

The "slander trial," that is what people are with increasing frequency calling the court investigation in Rome. But the organizers of the provocation have not reconciled themselves to failure. They still support the Turkish neofascist's insinuations. Their intention is obvious -- to drag out the trial for as long as possible so as to use it for their own antisocialist propaganda purposes. That is why the progressive world public is stepping up its calls for the immediate, complete acquittal of Sergi Antonov and his release and the recognition of his comrades' innocence.

Under the BCP's leadership, the Bulgarian mass media are waging an intense ideological struggle for the sake of the truth, against slander. They are telling the truth about our country and the selfless labor of its people, who are building a socialist society hand in hand with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states, and upcompromisingly exposing the intrigues of our ideological opponent.

Our party and our people are firmly convinced that "psychological warfare" and the weapons of confrontation and slander belong on the garbage heap of history. The truth will prevail. The future belongs to international cooperation for the sake of peace, trust, and mutual respect for the interests of the peoples of all countries.

PRAVDA VIEWS ROMANIAN ECONOMY, TIES WITH USSR

PM281014 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[Own Correspondent S. Petukhov dispatch: "Along the Path of Renovation. Today Is the Romanian People's National Holiday"]

[Excerpt] Bucharest, Aug -- Having mapped out new heights in building a developed socialist society at the 13th RCF Congress, the Romanian Communists and all working people in the country are aware that the intense program of construction demands the mobilization of all society's forces and a creative quest for reserves. The party is concentrating its efforts on the struggle for decisive labor productivity growth in the national economy, the improvement of organizational and ideological education work, and the strengthening of ties with the masses. It devotes much attention to enhancing workers' responsibility and initiative and overcoming the difficulties and shortcomings existing in industry and agriculture. Measures are being taken to eliminate the imbalances that have arisen in the economy. This applies particularly to the imbalances between the extracting and processing sectors of industry, which still contain quite a few laggard and unprofitable enterprises. Production forces also require optional deployment on the country's territory, as Romanian economists note.

The RCP attaches particularly great importance to the strengthening of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states. The 13th RCP Congress documents note that the party and the state show constant concern for expanding relations with the USSR in the economy and other spheres of life and for strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the two countries' peoples. The collective of workers at the "1 May Petroleum Equipment Enterprises" expresses its specific support for the congress line by means of firm joint actions with enterprises from the Soviet extracting and machine building industry. Production sharing with Soviet and other partners within the CEMA framework is expanding.

The Soviet Union firmly maintains its top position in Romania's foreign trade. The latest session of the Soviet-Romanian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, held in Bucharest, discussed the specific opportunities for its further development on a mutually advantageous basis in the light of accords reached during meetings of the two countries' leaders.

The pace of commodity exchange is growing confidently. This year the USSR has delivered equipment for the construction of another 12 major projects. Joint work is continuing on the construction of the LEP-750 power line from the south Ukrainian AES to Romania and on to the Bulgarian border across the fields of Dobruja. Cooperation has also begun in the construction of the first stage of a nuclear power station with a VVER-1000 water-cooled reactor on Romanian territory. Both sides have noted that the basic way to improve economic ties is via the development of intrasector specialization and intensive scientific, technical, and production cooperation.

The thoughts of the country's working people are nowadays turned to the future, to the new heights set by the RCP. The "1 may" plant's party organization has done considerable work on a specific program for the implementation of congress decisions by its collective. This program is aimed at the restructuring of production on the basis of the new financial and economic machinery, the further reduction of the proportion of manual labor, and the improvement of the quality of output, primarily output meant for export. The plant's Communists speak of the persistent struggle they have launched to strengthen order and labor discipline and to implement a strict policy of saving raw and other materials and energy and ensuring the thrifty consumption of state resources at each work position.

ROMANIAN ENVOY'S VISIT TO ALMA-ATA REPORTED

LD300905 Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK KAZAKHSTAN in Kazakh 17 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] On 16 August, Romanian Socialist Republic's extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to the USSR, Traian Dudas, visited Alma-Ata. He was received at his own request by B.A. Ashimov, Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

Traian Dudas was also received on 16 August by N.A. Nazarbayev, KaSSR Council of Ministers Presidium chairman. They had a friendly talk, during which the ambassador expressed his gratitude for the warm reception. Those who attended the reception were: M.M. Akhmetova, KaSSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman and M.E. Isinaliyev, Kazakh SSR foreign affairs minister.

The guest visited the Kazakh Friendship andCultural Relations With Foreign Countries organization, the Kazakh Academy of Sciences, the F.E. Dzerzhinskiy Textile Production Association, and talked to workers, scientists, and specialists. The Romanian Socialist Republic's ambassador continues to acquaint himself with the republic's capital.

PROMISE MADE TO SYRIA ON RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

TA290902 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 29 Aug 85 p 1

[Report by Jerusalem-based political correspondent]

[Text] The Soviet Union has promised Syria not to renew ties with Israel as long as Israel refuses to withdraw from the Golan Heights. This pledge was made when Syria strengthened its political relations with the Soviet Union and agreed to join the Soviet defense umbrella.

This was disclosed during the exchange between the Soviet representative in Paris, Yuliy Vorontsov, and Ambassador 'Ovadya Sofer. The Soviet representative emphasized that the withdrawal from the Golan Heights constitutes a fundamental condition for the resumption of ties.

The contacts with Soviet representatives have not ceased since that conversation, but they are no longer publicized. A meeting might be held between the newly installed Soviet foreign minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir during the UN General Assembly session. Such meetings have traditionally been held.

Soviet-Syrian tension has reportedly mounted somewhat recently over the differences of opinion regarding the attitude toward the PLO and the Shi'ite shelling of the Beirut refugee camps.

The Soviet Union objects to Shi'ite anti-Palestinian activity in Lebanon, carried out under Syrian patronage. This tension has led the Soviet Union to slow down arms consignments to Syria, promised during Al-Asad's most recent visit to Moscow.

ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA IN IRAN CRITICIZED

NC290954 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Two brothers, Ahmad and Reza S., write in their letter to us: Anti-Soviet propaganda is being continuously disseminated in Iran. The mass media, that is newspapers, magazines, the radio, and television, try to force falsehoods about the Soviet Union and its policy toward Iran on their audience.

Yes, dear friends, we are aware of this propaganda and know that some newspapers, namely the TEHRAN TIMES, JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, and KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL, as well as Tehran radio, have recently resorted to anti-Soviet lies in an effort to obstruct the Soviet Union's consistent friendly policy toward Iran. There is no limit to the lies told by these sources. They allege that the Soviet Union maintains close contacts with the United States on the present and future course of events in Iran.

This is an outright lie. NOVOYE VREMYA magazine recently carried an article entitled "Whose Voice Is This?" which stated that the anti-Soviet hysteria in Iran shamelessly reflects the ideological subversion directed by certain U.S. organizations against the Soviet Union. This article recalls that it was the Soviet Union which, by publishing a statement on the impermissibility of intervention in Iran's domestic affairs, defended Iran's revolution from foreign aggression, preparations for which had been made by Washington in 1978.

It should be added that it was the Soviet Union that helped Iran by allowing the transit of goods through Soviet territory. The Soviet people have also extended great economic assistance to Iran. Some 160 industrial and economic projects, including the Esfahan steel mill, have been undertaken with Soviet cooperation.

Iran's social circles are very well aware of all these facts, the lists of which could be continued, and it is difficult to conceive that these circles would be fooled by anti-Soviet slander.

MARSHAL YEFIMOV WELCOMES ALGERIAN AIR COMMANDER

PM271023 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Aug 85 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "On Offical Visit"]

[Text] Colonel Hamid Abdelli, commander of the Algerian Air Force, arrived in the Soviet Union 23 August on an official visit at the invitation of Aviation Marshal A.N. Yefimov, commander in chief of the Air Force and deputy defense minister of the USSR.

At the airport, the guest from Algeria was welcomed by Aviation Marshal A.N. Yefimov and other generals and officers.

Hocine Moussi, Algerian charge d'affaires ad interim to the USSR, and Lieutenant Colonel Rahal Hadefi, defense attache at the Algerian Embassy in the USSR, were among the welcoming party.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT PRESENTED TO AFRICAN ENVOYS

LD300956 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0900 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, 30 August, TASS -- Leonid Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign affairs minister, received the ambassadors of African states accredited in Moscow today, and presented them with the text of the Soviet Government statement in connection with the repressions in the Republic of South Africa.

On the same day, at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center, there was a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists at which the text of the Soviet Government statement in connection with the repressions in Republic of South Africa was read out.

Statement on S. Africa

LD300836 Moscow TASS in English 0817 GMT 30 Aug 85

["Statement by the Soviet Government" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 30 TASS -- The new crimes of the racist South African authorities, who have unleashed most brutal repressions against the African population demanding the abolition of the apartheid system and creation of a free democratic society, arouse wrath and indignation. Millions of inhabitants of South Africa demand that they be treated as human beings, that they could live in their country, without being subjected to humiliation and discrimination, that the political, economic, social and other barriers put up by the repressive racist regime and which are in insult to human dignity, be removed.

The South African Government responded to these natural and legitimate demands by shooting at the peaceful population, by bloody terror. Hundreds of people have been killed and thousands have been jailed.

By its brutal actions the Pretoria regime challenges the United Nations Organization, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity, the whole international community, which demands that an end be put immediately and for ever to apartheid, that most disgraceful manifestation of racial oppression, an open crime against humanity, a flagrant mockery of human rights.

The authorities of the Republic of South Africa would not be able to disregard so impudently the world public opinion, had they not felt support from influential Western patrons, above all, the USA, which block the use of effective collective santions directly envisaged by the U.N. Charter, against the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa. Washington broadly applies arbitrary sanctions and all sorts of discriminatory measures against the states, whose policy does not suit its book. But it will not move a finger against the regimes, which are condemned everywhere as anti-people and inhuman.

This is a most graphic manifestation of the whole hypocrisy of a government, which is trying to pose as a champion of human rights and democracy. The statement by the U.S. President to the effect that "segregation has been eliminated" in the Republic of South Africa and the whole question allegedly boils down to the desirability of "perfecting democracy" in that country is an outright mockery of the tragic position of the African majority.

According to the President, "democracy" is already there and it gets along with racism and apartheid policies.

The hypocritical reproaching of Pretoria for the use of "excessive violence", the advice how to "reform" apartheid are nothing more than attempts at covering up their complicity in the crimes of the regime, which has survived up to now in a large measure due to the support and "constructive engagement" of the USA. They do not conceal there that they view the Republic of South Africa as a "historical" ally in the implementation of the global strategic plans, a source of raw materials and profits.

Expressing the will of all Soviet people, the USSR Government strongly condemns the massive repressions perpetrated by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, demands an immediate end to the arbitrary rule perpetrated there against that country's African population, the release of Nelson Mandela, a courageous fighter for the freedom of Africans, and thousands of other political prisoners from jail. Freedom of activities should be ensured for the African National Congress, all organizations working for the creation of a single and democratic society in South Africa.

The Soviet people solidarises with the struggle against apartheid, racial segregation and discrimination. All forms of oppression and exploitation of the African population in the Republic of South Africa. Not truncated, hypocritical "reforms" but the immediate and total eradication of apartheid -- such is the demand of Soviet people, the demand of all who not in words but in deeds uphold human rights, the freedom of peoples.

The existence of apartheid is a source of dangerous tension in the south of Africa, an additional and serious complication of international relations.

Together with those who defend the cause of peace, freedom, independence and social progress the Soviet Union condemns the policy of cooperation with the Pretoria authorities pursued by imperialist circles headed by the United States.

Such a policy can have no justification.

The Soviet Government calls on all states to take effective measures that would force the Pretoria regime to comply with the demands of the world public and stop the violence and repressions against the African population.

An end must be put to apartheid!

IZVESTIYA REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS IN NIGERIA

PM291518 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA press service report: "Events in Nigeria"]

[Text] The REUTER agency reports that Major General Ibrahim Babangida has been appointed president of Nigeria, where a coup d'etat took place during the night of 26-27 August.

Until recently, the new head of state was the Nigerian Army chief of staff, and he took part in the military coup of 31 December 1983 which brought the now deposed General M. Buhari to power. According to information from Lagos, no resistance was offered to the new authorities in the capital. The whereabouts of Gen M. Buhari are still unknown and his residence is surrounded by tanks. A curfew is being observed in the country and the borders are closed.

Speaking on Lagos radio, a representative of the military authorities named the reasons for the coup as the Buhari regime's inefficiency, its inability to cope with economic problems, and the lack of unity in the country's leadership.

Nigeria's new leadership has still not announced its position in the domestic and foreign policy sphere and has limited itself to statements of a general nature loyalty to OAU principles.

Nigerian Leader Cited

PM291250 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "On Events in Nigeria"]

[Text] Contonou, 28 Aug -- According to reports from Lagos, Major General Ibrahim Babangida has become president of Nigeria and commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

Making a radio and television address to the nation last night, the new head of state cited the "incorrect running of the economy and the general deterioration in the population's living standard" as one of the main reasons for yesterday's coup.

In the sphere of foreign policy, in his own words, Nigeria's new leadership will continue to observe the principles of the OAU and the West African Economic Community. It intends to actively participate in the Nonaligned Movement, strive to establish a just international economic order, and give support to the Namibian people's liberation struggle and material and moral aid to drought-stricken African states.

POPE'S VISIT TO ZAIRE FOR 'POLITICAL' ENDS

PM281551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Church's Action"]

[Text] Brazzaville, 21 Aug -- The visit to Zaire by John Paul II, head of the Roman Catholic Church, has ended. As announced in Kinshasa, the visit by the Pope of Rome was formally connected with the "canonization of a Zairian nun," who according to Zairian propaganda, died "at the hands of Lumumba's supporters."

This very formula attests that, beneath its religious cloak, the visit concealed an overtly marked political thrust. Journalist circles point out that the repeat visit to Zaire by the Pope of Rome took place not without recommendations from certain Washington circles hoping to exploit the Catholic Church in the interests of U.S. policy in Africa.

BRIEFS

AIB-TASS Agreement -- Ouagadougou, August 23 TASS -- The acting Minister of Information and Culture of Burkina Faso Desire Bonogo and the Charge d'Affairs ad interim of the USSR in Burkina Faso V. Timoshenko signed an agreement here Thursday [22 August] which provides for the development of cooperation in the sphere of information between the AIB News Agency of Burkina Faso and the TASS News Agency of the USSR. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 23 Aug 85 LD]

NICARAGUAN OPPOSITION TO PROPOSE TALKS

LD291933 Moscow Television Service In Russian 1445 GMT 29 Aug 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] Defeats, lack of success and devastation are forcing the ringleaders of counterrevolutionary bands and figures from opposition parties within Nicaragua to think constantly about what is to be done and to find a way out of the impasse in which the counterrevolution has found itself.

It has become known to a correspondent of the Spanish EFE agency in Panama that a group of Nicaraguan opposition figures, the ringleaders of the counterrevolution, have come out with a proposal for talks to be held on the Nicaraguan problem between no less than the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as direct talks between Nicaragua, Honduras, and Costa Rica, with the assistance of the Contadora Group, plus a dialogue between the Nicaraguan government and opposition political and armed groups. See how the excited fantasy of the bankrupt CIA hirelings gets carried away, and you understand that they want to enhance their prestige, weight and authority at all costs. The fact is that the authors of this fantastic proposal are the ringleaders of bands which went on the rampage recently in the south of the country.

In recent months the Sandinist People's Army has thrown them out of Nicaraguan territory. They went off in shame to Costa Rica and now, feeling that they cannot achieve anything by military means, they have resolved to allegedly test their strength in the diplomatic field and made these new initiatives. Well, the ravings of a lunatic will always be ravings, and the appeal to Moscow by the ringleaders of the counterrevolutionary bands with a proposal to enter talks on the Nicaraguan problem is quite simply and ridiculously pitiful. But as regards their appeal to Washington, it is on their own conscience, and on Washington's conscience which is inclined to consider these renegades and bandits not only as collocutors worthy of respect, but also as friends and fighters for freedom and democracy in Nicaragua.

RESULTS OF CPSU POLITBURO SESSION REPORTED

LD291900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo: At its routine meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the results of the conference in the party Central Committee on questions of drawing up plans for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan period. Approving the directives of that conference, the Politburo pointed out that they must be implemented in the course of further work to shape the plan for 1986 -- the starting year of the 12th 5-Year Plan period which will become an important landmark in the implementation of the course elaborated at the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum which was aimed at accelerating the country's social and economic development.

The Politburo stressed that the plan indicators for next year must correspond fully to a pace which ensures that the levels outlined in the draft basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in the 12th 5-Year Plan period will be achieved. Particular attention was paid to the need to introduce the latest achievements of science and technology in order to raise production efficiency as much as possible, to stepping up the regime of economy, good organization and discipline, and to satisfying more fully the growing demand of the population for the goods and services. Here it is of utmost importance to involve labor collectives widely in drawing up the plans and to actively support and develop their initiatives aimed at exceeding the target figures outlined in the projections for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan period as a whole.

The central committees of the union republic communist parties, party kraykoms and obkoms and party committees at ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises are requested to keep the progress in drawing up draft plans for next year constantly in view and to ensure that these plan indicators correspond with today's requirements for an accelerated development of the economy.

The Politburo stressed that one of the most important economic and political tasks is the unconditional fulfillment of the 1985 plan and socialist pledges as the basis for successful work in the 1st year of the new 5-year plan period and for greeting the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy fashion.

A resolution has been adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on measures to develop the mineral fertilizers industry and chemical methods of plant protection and to increase the supplies of these to agriculture in 1986-1990.

The decision outlines plans for a considerable increase in the production of fertilizers and pesticides, which will facilitate the active introduction of intensive methods of cultivating grain and other crops and an increase in agricultural production. There is provision for further improvement in the utilization of the industrial potential that has been created, the putting into operation of additional capacities for the production of fertilizers and chemical means of plant protection, the technical reequipping of existing enterprises, a rise in the quality and a broadening of the range of products, and organization of the production of up-to-date types of equipment. The funds being allocated for the construction of housing and social and service amenities for the industry's working people are being increased. The responsibility of the construction ministries for the definite fulfillment of the outlined program is stressed.

After hearing about the work being carried out in the Ukrainian SSR to save resources and to lower the level of consumption of materials in production on the basis of scientific and technological progress, the Politburo noted the important significance of the experience amassed by the republic in introducing low-waste and waste-free technology, new design materials and substitutes for raw materials in short supply and its employment of technological systems and complexes for the broad-scale involvement in production of secondary resources. Taking this experience into account, it is planned to develop and implement a number of additional measures to make rational use of resources throughout the national economy as a whole.

The Politburo approved measures to develop the town of Astrakhan and to construct housing and social and service amenities there in connection with the provision of services for the workers of the large-scale oil and gas complex being constructed in the area.

The results of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's conversation with Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of that republic's Council of Ministers, were discussed. It was noted with satisfaction that the talks once again demonstrated the unity of views on matters concerning cooperation between our parties and countries and in the struggle to strengthen peace and stability in Southeast Asia and throughout the Asian Continent as a whole. The meetings that took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship were a new important step in strengthening Soviet-Laotian relations, which are developing on the firm basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationlism.

The meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo also considered certain other issues relating to the party's social and economic policy and to the strengthening of cooperation with fraternal socialist states.

TANJUG REPORTS EDUCATION REFORM IN USSR

LD281238 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1137 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 28 (TANJUG) -- As of this year, girls and boys in the Soviet Union will start primary education at the age of six instead of seven as was the case so far, as part of the educational reform underway.

Under new curriculums, the first-graders will have a five-day instruction, with lessons being shortened to 35 minutes.

Another novelty is the introduction in the ten-graders' curriculum of new subjects such as "The Fundamentals of Informatics and Computer Technology," as the first step towards the introduction of computers in schools.

Secondary education reformers have attached special importance at the on-the-job training for pupils. The number of lessons they spend working in factories has been increased, and the network of school factories expanded.

The Soviet Union now has 41 million secondary-school students.

ESTONIAN PARTY PLENUM DISCUSSES WORK WITH PUBLIC

PM281522 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 85 First Edition p 2

[Special correspondent A. Shinkin report: "By Duty and by Calling. From the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Tallinn -- The party Central Committee April (1985) Plenum noted that the complex and large-scale tasks of the present day, which affect all aspects of our life, can be resolved only by relying on the people's living creativity, on their common sense, talent, and labor. This was the idea underlying the speeches at an Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenum which discussed the republic party organizations' tasks in further strengthening ties with the masses in the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "on the participation of the Estonian SSR's leadership cadres in political education work among working people."

K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report at the plenum.

The report and speeches provided a detailed analysis of experience in the implementation of tasks set by the party Central Committee resolution. Slightly more than a year has passed since this document was adopted, and much has been done in this time. The main point, as the main speaker noted, is that there has been a break with the sterotyped patterns of thinking whereby many economic leaders deemed it unnecessary to participate personally in political work and did not give any particular thought to the educational consequences of their activity. Now we have among us more and more people who are striving to utilize the entire arsenal of means, forms, and methods of organizational and ideological work to mobilize labor collectives to intensify production and accelerate scientific and technical progress.

Changes in leaders' work style are having an increasingly tangible effect on people's mood and collectives' lives. But it would be premature to lapse into a state of indifference because of this, it was said from the plenum rostrum. Party committees and primary party organizations still have much to do to ensure that each captain of production plays an active part in political work with people and sets an example of business-like efficiency, party principledness, honesty, and decency [poryadochnost].

There is no need to look too far for examples of such an attitude. Take for example the E. Vilda Kolkhoz in Pylvaskiy Rayon, an established front-ranking farm. It is among the first in the republic in terms of labor productivity growth. The 6-month plan for sales of milk to the state was fulfilled ahead of schedule. What is the secret of its success? The answer is simple: the comprehensive approach toward people's education. And the example is set by chairman Kh. Kaarna himself. As a member of the party committee he is responsible for ideological work. He is a propaganda worker in charge of a school for scientific communism. He is always to be seen in conversation with kolkhoz members. His example is followed by other leaders and specialists on the farm.

Other similar examples were cited at the plenum. The Tartu experimental plant for plastic products, the Pyarnu linen combine, the Aravete Kolkhoz, and others were named. But instances of a different nature are still to be encountered in the republic. No sooner have some leaders created an atmosphere of latitude, permissiveness, and detachment from the collective, when dereliction of duty begins, shortcomings multiply, and crude errors are allowed to occur.

In this connection the plenum criticized the leaders of Rakvereskiy Rayon. Yes, there was no shortage of correct words about the moral character and lofty calling of the Communists and leaders there. But unsavory deeds were being done while these words were being spoken. Chairman Suurmete of the Energiya Kolkhoz, in circumvention of all laws, built lavish mansions for himself, while Chairman B. Gavronskiy of the Vyayke-Maaryya farm was engaged in profitable business deals. Analyzing such instances, the plenum participants drew the following conclusion: Success in ideological education work is ensured not by wonderful words, but by the leader's specific deeds. Party organizations must strive to ensure unity of words and deeds and be principled and resolute in extirpating personal immodesty, conceit, and abuse of official position.

"Many of our misfortunes," Kh. Baumverk, a team leader from Kharyuskiy Rayon's V.I. Lenin Sovkhoz said, "stem primarily from the fact that party committees use lower criteria to evaluate a leader's work. This gives rise to formalism, and specific needs at times get lost in bureaucratic correspondence and nonmandatory pledges and promises."

In this connection the plenum conducted a serious discussion on the effectiveness of the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. Tangible changes have occurred in this respect: The number of stores and departments trading in alcohol has fallen 40 percent in 2 months, and stricter measures are now being applied against drunkards. This has been welcomed with approval by people. Some party organizations, however, have hitherto failed to display due exactingness toward drunkards. This could be the reason why there are still hundreds of instances of workers reporting for work in a drunken state.

In the struggle against drunkenness, it was said at the plenum, lenience toward party members and leadership workers is particularly impermissible. This does occur. M. Merimaa, department chief at the republic Ministry of Light Industry, was detained in a drunken state twice in June. But the ministry's leadership and party committee chose to overlook this. Can such concessions [kompromissy] be tolerated? The party's demand is the same for everyone. The title of Communist, and even more so of a leader, is incompatible with this vice.

The plenum participants devoted much attention to the content and forms of leaders' participation in work with people. They spoke approvingly of the practice of reports by leaders, which are widely used in the practical work of party organizations. The only point is that they must not be reduced to a formal procedure, the speakers noted. The reports must be thoroughly prepared and submitted more boldly to party committee and bureau sessions and open meetings.

Political theme days have become an important means for people's education in the republic. They are a successful form of living link between leaders and masses. The results are tangible, but the opportunities for enhancing their efficiency are far from exhausted. It would be useful, the speakers suggested, to expand the audiences for political theme days, go out to small collectives and young people more boldly, and work more in residential areas.

To sum up, the reorientation of which the party is speaking today, it was noted at the plenum, is a reorientation not only of the economic machinery but of people's mentality; it is also a bold approach toward ideological education work. So far many of its forms are still suffering from a shortage of businesslike efficiency.

For example, the television program "Forum", which provides a platform for ministry and department leaders, enjoys deserved popularity in the republic.

According to sociologists' data, it is watched by 200,000-300,000 viewers, which gives A wonderful opportunity for publicity and for involving the broad masses in the discussion and solution of state problems. At times, however, these programs suffer from vagueness and fail to tackle serious problems. People have also been in pursuit of the quantitiative aspect when organizing open letter days.

And how about lecture propaganda? Is everything in order there? At some enterprises, for example, over 70 percent of lectures have been delivered on -- no matter how strange it may seem -- fashion, humor, flower-growing, and so on. Only isolated speeches have dealt with international education, morality, and scientific and technical progress. It is obvious that serious corrections are required in this sphere.

The plenum participants expressed confidence that the discussion which took place will enrich the life of party organizations and will enhance the role of economic leaders and the effectiveness of their participation in educational work. All this will help to improve the state of affairs in all sectors of economic and cultural building and to fittingly welcome the 27th congress of Lenin's party.

KANAYEV REPORTS TO KAZAKH PARTY PLENUM

PM291256 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 85 First Edition p 2

[PRAVDA correspondent A. Petrushov report: "Moving Forward: From the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] Alma-Ata -- As was noted at the recent conference in the CPSU Central Committee, the unconditional fulfillment of the current year's plan and socialist pledges will be the starting point for the successful resolution of new tasks in the coming 5-year period. This was the vein in which a businesslike discussion was conducted by the participants in yesterday's plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, at which a report was delivered by D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

Both the keynote speaker and those who spoke during the debates focused their attention on the tasks facing the republican party organization, whose resolution will help, in the crucial period of preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, to ensure an increase in Kazakhstan's contribution to the implementation of the party's plans. If we single out the main idea which ran through the whole course of discussion, it could be expressed thus: A profound restructuring of everyone's work from top to bottom, complete commitment on the part of every worker wherever he works -- that is the basic reserve for active progress.

In the course of the discussion, the basic attention was devoted to questions of the fulfillment of the Food Program. That is only natural, as Kazakhstan is a major agricultural region. The sovkhozes and kolkhozes give the state a large quantity of vegetables and fruit, meat and milk, sugar beets, and potatoes. But Kazakhstan's main wealth is grain. Grain crops occupy more than 25 million hectares here, of which 16 million are given over to wheat.

In recent years the republic has permitted major fluctuations in the production of grain and its sale to the state. This situation gives rise to serious concern. It was gratifying to hear the speeches from the plenum platform by M. Sagdiyev, V. Stepanov, V. Demidenko, and N. Morozov, first secretaries of Kokchetav, North Kazakhstan, Kustanay, and Tselinograd Oblasts, and other speakers, in which one could sense the confidence that this year a substantial harvest has been grown despite the whims of the weather.

Each of the republic's 19 oblasts makes its contribution. The southern regions of Kazakhstan promise to give the country 55 million poods of rice and corn grain. But the most significant contribution is that of the virgin land workers. In effect, the virgin lands have already embarked on the harvest. As usual, the whole country has come to the aid of the Kazakhstan farmers. Among those taking part in the steppe harvest are envoys from the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia, and Uzbekistan. More than 9,000 machine operators and specialists have been sent to the Republic to work at elevators and grain reception centers, as well as 24,000 trucks. The necessary materials and spare parts have been allocated. Now, it was stressed at the plenum, the main thing is to obtain the full return on the mighty production and technical potential.

Good experience of harvesting has been accumulated in Kazakhstan. But productive fields are doubly difficult, especially since this year's harvest has its own peculiarities. The August rain brought on weed growth. And the weather forecasters are not promising many fine days. In these conditions it is important to ensure high productivity of machinery and transport from the first days of the harvest, without wasting time getting started.

The rate of harvesting, the reduction of losses to the lowest possible level, and the high quality of grain depend to a decisive degree on harvesting methods and the correct choice of tactics. To avoid the errors of past years and make amendments promptly to the progress of the field conveyor -- that is the most urgent task for specialists of agro-industrial associations, their duty as employees and citizens. It was stressed repeatedly at the plenum that the success of the harvest is largely associated with the standard of work by the grain growers' partners.

There was a principled discussion of the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the rural workers' first commandment -- the sale of grain to the state, primarily of durum, strong, and valuable wheats, especially those grown by intensive techniques. The efficient organization of shipments, the reception of grain by the elevators without restrictions -- the procurement workers must back up in all these ways their reputation as reliable assistants in the struggle for the harvest.

Speaking of the implementation of the food program, the speakers pointed to the need to fulfill pledges for the sale to the state of sugar beets, potatoes, and vegetables and of plans for procurements of raw cotton and sunflower oil seeds. In compliance with the CPSU Central Committee's instructions, there must be particular concern for the creation of a firm feed base for livestock raising. In the republic as a whole quite a good situation is emerging. A rich harvest of silage crops is ripening. But in Semipalatinsk, Taldy-Kurgan, and a number of other oblasts feed stockpiling is proceeding unsatisfactorily. Hence the conclusion: the situation should be rectified decisively.

The intensification of feed production is a very important lever for the further developmen of public-sector livestock raising. Examples of highly efficient labor by leading stockment were cited at the plenum. But their experience has not spread to everyone. Farms in Semipalatinsk Oblast failed to fulfill half-year plans for meat and milk deliveries. Instances of the squandering of livestock products have not been eradicated here. Thus, in Ayaguzskiy Rayon they sold the state less meat than they used for so-called intrafarm needs. Many of the republic's farms have reduced the average delivery weight of cattle by 30-40 kilograms. Among the reasons cited, apart from a feed shortage, were poor organization of the reproduction of the herd and breeding, and neglect of the use of such sources as the raising of geese, turkeys, and meat and milk breeds of horses and camels. There should be more active work to develop subsidiary farms and purchase surpluses from the rural population's private yards.

A major part of the discussion was concerned with questions associated with affairs in industrial production, transport, and construction. The republic's multisectorial industry coped successfully with the plan for the first 7 months of the year. There was considerable extra production of coal, gas, yellow phosphorus, mineral fertilizers, and consumer goods.

At the same time, the keynote speaker and those who spoke in the debates noted, many enterprises and certain sectors have not overcome the lag. Thus contract deliveries of coke, rolled metals, ferrous metals, refined copper, motor vehicle tires, cement, and construction materials are not being ensured. Output worth R12 billion has to be produced by the end of the year. A large volume, but it must be fulfilled.

In order to carry out what is planned, the plenum participants noted, it is necessary to ensure that existing capacities are fully exploited and new ones are rapidly commissioned. In this connection there was sharp criticism of the leaders of the Karatau association, the Irtysh polymetallic combine, the Zyryanovsk lead combine, the Mamlyutka machine building plant, and Alma-Ata's Elektrobytpribor. Here there is a shortfall in output to the tune of hundreds of millions of rubles. Violations of technological discipline are very costly.

The plenum carried out a searching examination of questions of strengthening the thrift policy in all sectors. The problem is urgent: Today one in every five enterprises in the republic is not meeting the thrift targets set. At the same time Kazakhstan has accumulated valuable experience of economic management -- at the Ust-Kamenogorsk lead and zinc combine, the Yermak ferroalloys plant, the Tselinnaya railroad, and other enterprises. But this experience is being disseminated only slowly.

One of the key avenues of work in industry is the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. This question was discussed in detail at a recent republican aktiv meeting, where a clear program of action was drawn up. But here too, things are slow to get under way. The plenum demanded that all oblast party organizations ensure strict monitoring of the implementation of the measures envisaged and step up their exactingness toward those responsible.

There have been some developments in capital construction. A number of projects of priority state importance have been commissioned: new capacities at the Chimkent oil refinery and the Kokchetav chinaware plant, poultry units in Karaganda Oblast, and 75 km of second railroad tracks. The target for the commissioning of apartment blocks and social, cultural, and consumer facilities has been fulfilled. At the same time such powerful construction organizations as the Ministry of the Construction, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the Main Administration for Construction in Alma-Ata, and the Main Administration for the Construction of Rice Sovkhozes fell into debt. Delays in the startup of new capacities at the Ekibastuzugol association's Vostochnyy opencut mine and the 1150 electricity transmission line on the Ekibastuz-Kokchetav section were experienced. There is a lag in the construction of some facilities at the Kzkezkazgan mining and metallurgical combine and the Zhayrem and Kachar mining enrichment combines. Work on the construction of housing in Pavlodar and Mangyshlak Oblasts and schools in Aktyubinsk, Guryev, and Kyzyl-Orda Oblasts is unsatisfactory.

In view of the importance of improving the state of affairs in capital construction, the plenum deemed it necessary to draw up a precise, comprehensive program for every subunit, incorporating a system of technological, organizational, and socioeconomic measures.

The report and speeches discussed the need for a radical turn toward fuller, more rational satisfaction of the population's growing demand for various kinds of services. There was well-founded criticism of the republic's Ministry of Consumer Services and Ministry of Trade and the Kazakh Potrebsoyuz, where instances of embezzlement, waste, and speculation have not been eradicated. The Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services must display greater concern for preparing the housing stock for winter and for the economical expenditure of fuel and power resources.

There was an exacting eximination of questions connected with further stepping up the militancy of primary party organizations and carrying out the report and election campaign.

In the resolution adopted, the plenum participants expressed firm confidence that the communists and working people of Kazakhstan will apply all their resources, knowledge, and energy to ensure the successful implementation of the 5-year plan targets and will greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner.

EDUCATION MINISTER EMPHASIZES COMPUTER TRAINING

LD291511 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1345 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Speech by Gennadiy Alekseyevich Yagodin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Excerpts] Hello comrades. On 1 September our country celebrates Knowledge Day. Special tasks are now facing vocational education in our country. Moving towards the 27th CPSU Congress, and fulfilling the decisions of the April plenum of our Party's Central Committee, our country's people, our country's working people, are switching over to the intensification of production. The task of intensifying production is a complex task. It affects all specialists and all specialities, from worker to minister. It demands a different quality of work, and engineering education is faced with especially great tasks.

What problems face education as a whole, and engineering education in particular? Well in the first place, independence in gaining and developing knowledge must be increased. Of course a second, very important aspect, is the ability to use a computer. I don't know about dates exactly, but I think that even within 5 years, a specialist who has not mastered computer methods will not be a fully-fledged specialist, will be an incomplete specialist, a specialist unwanted by a society at its present level of development.

OIL, GAS MINISTER REPORTS INCREASED PRODUCTION

LD291033 Moscow TASS in English 0933 GMT 29 Aug 85

["Development of Oil and Gas Industry in the USSR" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 29 TASS -- The role of natural gas in the national economy of the USSR has particularly grown of late. The Soviet Union produces nine-tenths of iron and steel, one-half of rolled steel, practically the entire amount of glass, refractory materials and mineral fertilizers with the use of natural gas, Vladimir Chirskov, minister for the construction of oil and gas industry enterprises of the USSR, writes in an exclusive article for TASS in conjunction with Soviet oil and gas industry workers' day observed September 1.

The development of production and transportation of fuel and raw materials is closely linked with the construction of an extensive network of pipelines in the country. Their total length now stands at 250,000 kilometers. Since the beginning of the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) about 50,000 kilometers of gas and oil pipelines went into operation. For instance, six major gas arteries from Urengoy to the central and western regions of the country were built rapidly. After these pipelines went into operation ahead of schedule they already moved 15 billion cubic meters of natural gas to users over and above plan.

Vladimir Chirskov notes that in the previous 20 years oil and gas condensate production was growing at a rate of over 100 million tons per five-year plan period. By contrast, in the current five-year plan period, the increment is expected to make up a modest 15-20 tons. There is a number of reasons for that. Earlier, oil was produced mainly in the European part of the country. But as years went by, chief oil producing regions shifted to the east, primarily across the Urals, to Siberia. Thus, a mere 0.2 million tons of oil were produced in Tyumen in 1964, when commercial production started there. Last year Tyumen oil workers reached an output of one million tons of oil and gas condensate a day.

By now almost all major fields are being tapped, and experts have to pass to the development of smaller fields with lower outputs. And the "new" oil is not only more difficult to get out of the ground: each ton of it costs more. The task facing oil and gas industry workers is to overcome the existing difficulties in a short time. This task is not an easy one, but it is realistic, Vladimir Chirskov writes.

The minister notes that special emphasis is made on comprehensive development of oil and gas industry Western Siberia. In the 12th Five-Year Plan period it is planned to increase over 50 percent the amount of construction and assembly operations to be carried out at enterprises of the oil and gas complex.

One of the major products to be carried out is the development of the Yamburg gas condensate fields. In fact, its development is already going on with the use of the latest achievements of science and technology. Yamburg will be the starting point of six major fuel arteries. The construction of the first of them, Yamburg-Yelets-1, is going ahead of schedule. Pipes have been welded together and laid in more than two-thirds of the entire length that transcontinental pipeline.

But this is only part of a vast program. 150,000 kilometers of pipelines of different diameters are to be built in the coming five-year plan period. In the current five-year plan the target is 90,000 kilometers. Construction will go on mainly in the Arctic, desert and dry regions of the Caspian depression and central Asia.

ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT FAULTS OUTLINED IN JOURNAL

LD291224 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1113 GMT 29 Aug 85

["High Price of Soviet 'System Error' -- by Aleksandar Novacic" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 29 TANJUG -- Soviet economist Vasiliy Selyunin proposes that profit be taken as the principal criterion of enterprise efficiency.

Insisting that the fate and success of the enterprise be determined by the market, the economist points out that the weakness of the current Vosit, "economic experiment" -- which he, nevertheless, considers the most important attempt to revive the economy over the past 15 years -- is in that it remains within the frameworks of the existing, uneconomic mechanism.

In an article published in the latest issue of the review NOVY MIR, Selyunin writes that by "strictly" observing their contractual obligations -- the primary goal of the "economic experiment" -- the enterprises actually work "for storage," not for the current economic needs. They are compelled to do so by the system of planning which specifies that they must submit lists of orders for the coming year to the planning organs by April when they still do not know what they will be producing.

The situation is no different where the other goal of "the experiment" -- accelerated production -- is involved, writes Selyunin. The principle: the greater the production the higher state subsidies, allows enterprises to manufacture irrespective of the requirements of the market, i.e. "for reserves."

As a result, the growth of the Soviet national income over the past ten years barely covered the growth of the value of the goods stored, writes Selyunin. Thus, for example, the national income in 1981 increased by 24.5 billion roubles and commodity reserves by as much as 29.3 billion.

Selyunin cites several examples to corroborate his argument. For example, the enterprises of the Ministry of Energy have in stock 1.5 billion roubles worth of unused equipment. Equipment for nuclear power plants -- which [is] an energy policy priority -- lies unpacked in building sites at least three to four years.

The uneconomic mechanism has "produced" shoes weighing 12 kilogrammes (sic). Judging by the reports on the quantity of leather used which enterprises submit to the planning organs for verification, each Soviet-made shoe weighs 12 kilogrammes.

The uneconomic mechanism has managed to pour petrol into ten thousand private automobiles, three thousand motorcycles and a large number of motor boats in a central Russia region which does not boast a single petrol pump. The explanation of this extraordinary phenomenon is very simple -- drivers of vehicles owned by enterprises each month falsify reports on the mileage since they are paid by the kilometres covered. Greater mileage means higher petrol consumption. The surplus petrol is later sold on the balck market, and this is how at least four million tons of petrol annually "evaporate" in the Soviet Union.

Market logic and genuine enterprise independence will eliminate all these absurdities, writes NOVY MIR recalling that something similar was written in the decisions of a party congress some twenty years ago. "The concept of re-structuring is clear, but ministries and administrations are capable of interpreting enterprise independence and party and government decisions in such a way that absolutely nothing remains of the proposed principles," the author concludes expressing the belief that it will not be the case this time.

COLLECTIVES' SELF-MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENTS VIEWED

PM281523 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 Aug 85 p 3

[Doctor of Juridical Sciences Y. Tikhomirov article under the rubric "Talk on a Topical Subject": "Self-Management in the Collective"]

[Excerpts] Moscow — The systematic participation of labor collectives in management and in production matters is an important trend in our development. The Law on Labor Collectives is aimed at strengthening it, and the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum decisions demand the same thing.

Planning is a key issue in production management. Article 6 of the law provides for the working people's participation in the elaboration and discussion of draft long-term and current plans. But it is applied poorly. The matter is frequently confined just to the trade union committee's participation, and the ministries accept the draft from below even if it has not received public approbation.

At the beginning of the year the USSR Gosplan and the AUCCTU adopted interim recommendations in this regard. They provide for working people to be involved in planning at the main stages and for mass explanatory work to be carried out in collectives right down to the teams. Draft counterplans must now be drawn up on the basis of suggestions from below and control figures. Then they must be discussed at meetings or conferences. The minutes of the meeting are passed together with the draft plan to higher economic and trade union organs, which are obliged to examine the suggestions and report on their decision. Experience teaches that democratically formulated plans are carried out better.

After the law was published, labor collectives became more implacable toward violators of discipline and drunkards. Public opinion is a powerful force. I will cite, for example, sociological observations in Krasnoyarsk Kray. Violators of discipline and order were asked what measures of influence they consider most unpleasant. And what was the outcome? Approximately 45 percent of those asked put fines in first place. An equal proportion cited discussion at meetings in their own collective, and just 3.3 percent -- penalties imposed by the management. I believe there is something here for those administrators who get carried away with issuing reprimands to ponder on. Note also that a simple discussion at a meeting and impartial public criticism by comrades at work are just as effective as monetary sanctions. This is particularly characteristic of contract teams. When the coefficient of each worker's labor participation is determined collectively, the material appraisal of his contribution is also supplemented by public opinion.

Practice convinces that self-management develops more quickly wherever people really influence the selection and placing of cadres and wherever officials are accountable to collectives. According to the law, public opinion must be taken into account when appointing and removing leading workers in enterprises and establishments. I will note that far from full use is being made of this right.

This is evidently the result of the inertia of public awareness and of the habit of appointing leaders "from above" and leading them to the collective by the hand, as it were. But instances where leaders are elected directly by the collective are already appearing more frequently.

Take, for example the Riga's Kommutator Production Association experience, which was approved recently by the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee. There regular personnel -- foremen, senior foremen, section and shop chiefs -- have been elected for more than 10 years. The procedures have been defined, and the enterprise standard "cadre management system statute on holding elections of regular shop personnel" is in operation. Elections are held by direct secret ballot at a meeting in the presence of at least 8 percent of the workers. The candidate who obtains two-thirds of the votes is considered elected. The winner is appointed to the post by order of the director. Recently it was decided at the association to elect the leaders of groups, sectors, and laboratories.

Probably the most complex question is how to evaluate a candidate's merits objectively. At the Kommutator Association the "coefficient of ability to work harmoniously" [koeffitsient srabatyvayemosti] is used to analyze the personal qualities of team leaders up for election. This method has been used to select 143 team leaders. It is not time to proceed to the wider introduction of these procedures, having drawn up corresponding recommendations in ministries, departments, and the AUCCTU? It cannot be ruled out that in time collectives will also participate in the selection of leaders of central organs, as is already being done in Georgia.

The rapid development of self-management is not being hindered by a shortage of any instructions, provisions, or recommendations. Much depends on the self-organization of the collective, its cohesion, the civic stance of its members, and the militancy of public organizations. Timidity and indecisiveness in these matters frequently have the result that pseudoleaders and windbags start to set the tone in the collective.

Surveys show that neither administrators nor ordinary workers have yet become fully aware of the Law on Labor Collectives. For example, at Riga's Yauda Plant only 52 percent of the working people consider themselves masters of the enterprise, and a further 31 percent, masters "partially." Minsk sociologists have ascertained that two-thirds of workers consider it necessary to participate in production management, but in fact only one in four really participates.

A person feels like the master of an enterprise when he participates in the discussion of burning issues and when his sensible suggestion is implemented. It no longer suits anyone if everything ends with a hastily written protocol. It follows from the purport of Article 48 of the USSR Constitution and from Article 21 of the Law on Labor Collectives that collective decisions have juridical significance and, in certain instances, binding force. Consequently, the substantiveness of decisions, responsibility for carrying them out [adresnost], monitoring of execution, and reports on the results are indispensable conditions for success.

MID-AUGUST WEATHER, CROP STATUS REPORTED

PM281415 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Aug 85 p 1

[Report by Agrometeorologist L. Litvinenko under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Warm, mainly dry weather prevailed over most of the USSR's European part in the second 10 days of August. Now it has grown somewhat cooler and precipitation has occurred.

As of 20 August the northern frontier marking where spring wheat and oats had reached the waxy ripeness stage followed a line linking Leningrad, Kostroma, Gorkiy, and Perm. Waxy ripeness in spring barley was recorded almost everywhere in the Northern and Volga-Vyatka Regions and in the northern half of the Urals Region. In the greater part of the Ukraine, the lower Volga Region, the North Caucasus Region, and the south of the Central Chernozem Region, hulled crops ripened within a time frame close to the long-term average. Grain formation is ending in these crops on the rest of the territory. Grain formation is also under way in rice, and in Astrakhan Oblast and some fields in Krasnodar Kray the waxy ripeness stage has started.

In the southern regions of Moldavia, the Ukraine, Krasnodar Kray, and the autonomous republics of the North Caucasus, waxy ripeness has also been recorded in corn, which is 7-10 days earlier than usual. In the remaining regions where corn for grain is cultivated, milky ripeness has been observed. In the area where corn is grown for silage and green matter, heading of the panicles and flowering is under way in this crop. The plants are mainly 140-170 cm high.

In the Baltic republics, Belorussia, the west of the Central and Central Chernozem Regions, and the western oblasts of the Ukraine, warm weather with showers has promoted intensive growth of the sugar-beet roots. The increase of the roots in the 10-day period amounted to 55-70 grams there, and their weight was more than the long-term average. On the rest of the territory where beet is cultivated industrially, the increase in the 10-day period amounted to 40-50 grams.

Winter grain crops, sown at the start of the last 10-day period in the Northern, Northwest, Central, Volga-Vyatka, and Urals Regions, were primarily at the shoot and third-leaf stage.

It was warm in the Transcaucasus republics. Harvesting of fruit and vegetable crops continues there. In the southern regions of Azerbaijan opening of the cotton bolls was recorded.

In most farming areas of Siberia and in northeast Kazakhstan, cool weather persisted for a large part of the 10-day period. A considerable amount of rain fell almost everywhere. In some areas of Transbaykal, in Irkutsk, Tomsk, Omsk, North Kazakhstan, and Kokchetav Oblasts, and in Altay Kray, there was 1.5-4 times as much participation as the long-term average. An insignificant amount of rain fell in the central areas of Krasnoyarsk Kray and in Kustanay, Turgay, and Semipalatinsk Oblasts. In Siberia spring grain crops ripened 5-15 days behind the mean perennial date. Waxy ripeness was recored in spring wheat and barley in the extreme southeast of Tomsk Oblast, the south of Omsk, Novosibirsk, and Kemerovo Oblasts, the greater part of Altay and Krasnoyarsk Krays, Irkutsk Oblast, the southern areas of Chita Oblast, and in the Buryat ASSR. Over the rest of Siberia's territory milky ripeness was observed in spring wheat.

In Kazakhstan waxy ripeness of spring wheat was recorded almost everywhere, excluding a number of regions of North Kazakhstan, Kokchetav, and Tselinograd Oblasts, where the crops were still in the milky ripeness stage.

In the Central Asian republics moderately warm weather persisted. The opening of the first bolls was recorded in the cotton plants.

WEATHER, LATE RIPENINGS HAMPER HARVEST PROGRESS

LD281717 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 Aug 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video talk by political observer Anatoliy Ivashchenko]

[Text] Hello comrades. In last week's commentary I said that the harvest front has moved to the country's eastern granaries. The results of not only the present agricultural year, but also of the 5-year plan as a whole, will depend to an enormous extent on how work will be carried out now by the machine-operators of the Urals and beyond, in North Kazakhstan and Altay, and in East and West Siberia.

Yes, the grains there have not grown badly. The weather also favors high rates of field work. By midday almost everywhere the temperature rises to 20 degrees or higher. But the farmers of the extensive eastern granaries have just received the first alarm signal: early frosts have struck. In certain rayons the temperatures have falien at night to 8 degrees of frost, and this means that the rates of reaping, threshing, and moving the grain to elevators must be stepped up again and again.

The complexity of the present harvesting lies in the fact that the wheat fields have ripened later than normal, weeds have sprouted, and they are already catching up with the wheat. The latter circumstance has dictated the need in the Kazakh virgin lands, for example, for 47 percent of the area to be harvested separately. When the windows dry, an armada of pickups and trucks come out into the fields. In order to save time and not allow the grains to suffer the fall rains and snow, reliance is being placed on the skill of the farmers, moral and material incentives, widescale maneuvering of machinery, which from a signal on the observation table is sent from one area of ripened crops to another.

The harvest transportation detachments and complexes have moved to wage payment according to single contract warrant [po yedinomu naryadu].

Unfortunately, harvesting is proceeding more slowly than the situation requries in the Altay. The reason is the delay in overhauling reapers. In Omsk Oblast, too, things began a whole week late. Today we must not accept this, for the countdown is not in days but literally in hours. In the shortest time possible we must start on the efficiently planned harvest schedule.

COSMOS-1678, 1679 SATELLITES LAUNCHED 29 AUG

LD300754 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 30 TASS -- The Cosmos-1678 and Cosmos-1679 satellites of the earth were launched in the Soviet Union on August 29.

Cosmos-1678 carries scientific equipment to study the earth's natural resources in the interests of various branches of the USSR's economy and international cooperation.

The sputnik's orbit has the following parameters: initial period of revolution--89.2 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth (apogee)--311 kilometres, minimum distance (perigee)-- 196 kilometres, inclination of orbit-- 82.3 degrees.

The satellite is transmitting data to the "Priroda" (nature) state research and production centre for processing and use.

Cosmos-1679 carries scientific equipment to study outer space.

Its orbit has the following parameters: initial period of revolution-- 89.7 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth (apogee) 364 kilometers, minimum distance (perigee)-- 182 kilometres, inclination of orbit-- 64.9 degrees.

The equipment on board the sputniks is functioning normally.

ENGINEER REVEALS RADIATION STORAGE DEFECTIVE

LD291054 Stockholm International in Swedish 1000 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] The Soviet Union is storing large amounts of radioactive waste in a defective installation just south of the Estonian capital Tallinn, 300 km from the Swedish coast, writes SYDSVENSKA DAGBLADET. The information comes from a Soviet civil engineer, who has defected to Sweden and sought political asylum here. The man, who worked for 10 years in the transport department in Estonia, says that the installation consists of a simply constructed concrete bunker and that the lack of safe means of transport has led to radioactive waste being transported in vehicles lacking safety equipment. The defector knows of at least one death at the installation caused by radiation.

BRIEF

NEW PIPELINE REPAIR TECHNOLOGY -- Ukrainian scientists have developed completely new technology for repairing oil pipelines based upon a chemical capable of glueing damaged parts under water without raising them to the surface. The new glue stops corrosion, forces out oil products from the area under repair, and quickly solidifies under the effects of water. The connection then becomes very strong. The new oil pipeline repair technology is unique in the world. It was patented in the United States, Britain, France, FRG, and Japan. [Summary] [Kiev in Ukrainian to North America 2100 GMT 11 Aug 85 LD]